

The Newport Mercury.

VOL. LXXXVIII}

NEWPORT, R.I., SATURDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 17, 1849.

{ NO. 4,569.

THE MERCURY

Is published every Saturday morning, by
J. H. BARBER & SON,
At No. 123 Thames Street.
(Opposite the Newport Female Seminary.)

TERMS—Two Dollars per annum, or \$1 75
if payment is made strictly in ADVANCE.

ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding a square
inserted three weeks for \$1, and 17 cents will be
charged for each subsequent insertion, with a
large deduction to those advertising by the year.
No paper discontinued (unless at the discretion
of the Proprietors) until arrearages are paid.

Weekly Almanac.

NOVEMBER, 1849.	SUN	SUN	MOON	HIGH
	RISES	SETS	RISES	WATER
17 SATURDAY,	7 13	4 47	7 15	10 50
18 SUNDAY,	7 14	4 46	8 11	11 38
19 MONDAY,	7 15	4 45	8 52	12 25
20 TUESDAY,	7 16	4 44	9 46	morn.
21 WEDNESDAY,	7 16	4 44	10 42	1 12
22 THURSDAY,	7 17	4 43	11 40	1 58
23 FRIDAY,	7 18	4 42	morn.	2 44

Moon, first qtr. 22d day, 9th hour, 54m evening

Laws of Rhode Island.

STATE OF RHODE ISLAND AND PROVIDENCE PLANTATIONS.

In General Assembly, October Session, 1849.

AN ACT in addition to the several acts relating to the Indian tribe.

It is enacted by the General Assembly, as follows:

Section 1.—If any member of the Indian tribe shall, without the consent of the Council of the tribe, cut or carry off from any of the common tribe land any grass, wood, brush, bark, or other material or substance whatever, he shall be subject to the same penalties, to be recovered in the same manner as if the same had been done by a person not a member of the tribe.

Sec. 2. The Commissioner shall bring in his own name any action necessary to recover damages done to any Indian land belonging to the tribe, or where the owners, or heirs, or any of them, may be under age, absent or unknown, by force, or by any other trespasses done by any person whatever, and may obtain and prosecute such actions to judgment, or compromise the same, and receive the damages for the benefit of those it may concern.

Sec. 3. The Council of the Indian tribe may hereafter lease the tribe land and other Indian land according to their old usages and customs, and regulate the same, and apply the proceeds thereof to the support of their poor and other expenses, until further order of the General Assembly.

Sec. 4. This act shall go into effect immediately.

True copy—witness,
CHRIS. E. ROBBINS, Sec'y.

RESOLUTION appointing a committee to furnish cases for the General Treasurer's office.

Resolved, That C. G. Perry be a committee to procure suitable cases for the books and papers in the office of the General Treasurer, and to assist the Treasurer in the arrangement of the papers in said office; and the said committee is hereby authorized to draw on the Treasurer for a sum not exceeding one hundred dollars for the cost thereof.

True copy—witness,
CHRIS. E. ROBBINS, Sec'y.

RESOLUTION appointing a committee to report on the enlargement of the State House in Providence.

Resolved, That Messrs. Ames, Uplike and Holden of the House, and Messrs. Branch and Ballou of the Senate, be a committee to inquire into the expediency of so altering and enlarging the State House in Providence as to afford proper accommodation for the General Assembly, the office of the Secretary of State and the Courts; and to report a plan of such alterations and mode of enlargement as they may suggest, together with an estimate of the expense, at the ensuing January session of the General Assembly.

True copy—witness,
CHRIS. E. ROBBINS, Sec'y.

RESOLUTION appropriating one hundred dollars for a Teachers' Institute.

Resolved, That the sum of one hundred dollars be appropriated to defray the expenses of a Teachers' Institute of this State; and the School Commissioner is hereby authorized to draw on the General Treasurer for the same.

True copy—witness,
CHRIS. E. ROBBINS, Sec'y.

RESOLUTION in relation to the State Turnpike.

Resolved, That Messrs. Sheldon, Anthony and E. Brown, be a committee for the purpose of establishing a grade for the streets and the grade and width of sidewalks in that part of the turnpike lying within the compact part of the village of Pawtucket.

True copy—witness,
CHRIS. E. ROBBINS, Sec'y.

RESOLUTION for the distribution of School money.

Resolved, That the distribution of the sum of ten thousand dollars to the several Public Schools provided to be made by an act to provide additional revenue for the State, passed at the January session, A. D. 1849, shall commence the present year; and that the Commissioner of Public Schools may draw the order on the General Treasurer therefor, payable on or after the first day of January next.

True copy—witness,
CHRIS. E. ROBBINS, Sec'y.

RESOLUTION appointing a committee to ascertain what alterations and additions are necessary to the State prison, the Providence county jail, and workshops.

Resolved, That Messrs. Hutchins, Rathbone and Davis of the House, and Messrs. Ballou and Francis of the Senate, be a committee to ascertain what alterations and additions are necessary to be made to the State prison, the Providence county jail workshops, and that they report at the next session of the General Assembly.

True copy—witness,
CHRISTOPHER E. ROBBINS, Sec'y.

RESOLUTION calling for certain information from the Court of Magistrates in the city of Providence.

Resolved, That the Clerk of the Court of Magistrates report to the General Assembly, at its next session, the number of warrants returned to said court from the first day of July, A. D. 1849 to the first day of January, A. D. 1850; the nature of the offence charged in the complaints upon which such warrants were issued; the disposition by the said court of said complaints and warrants; the amount of court fees, of officers' fees, and of witnesses' fees, on each complaint and warrant; also, the amount paid by the accused in each case to said court.

True copy—witness,
CHRIS. E. ROBBINS, Sec'y.

RESOLUTION upon the petition of Asa Windsor and others for a division of the county of Providence.

Resolved, That the petition of Asa Windsor and others, praying for a division of the county of Providence, be referred to a joint select committee consisting of Messrs. Westcott, Angell and Branch of the Senate, and Messrs. Ames, Finch, Holden, Eldred and Wardwell of the House.

True copy—witness,
CHRIS. E. ROBBINS, Sec'y.

RESOLUTION upon the communication of M. Alexander Vattmare.

Resolved, That the communication of M. Alexander Vattmare be referred to Messrs. E. R. Potter, Goodwin and Bradford of the Senate, and Messrs. Uplike, Sheffield and Davis of the House, to inquire into the subject, and to report at the next session of the General Assembly.

True copy—witness,
CHRIS. E. ROBBINS, Sec'y.

RESOLUTION discharging convict No. 84 from the State prison.

Resolved, That the Warden of the State prison discharge therefrom prisoner number eighty-four.

True copy—witness,
CHRIS. E. ROBBINS, Sec'y.

Vote of Adjournment.

Voted and Resolved, That all business pending before this General Assembly, unfinished, be referred to the next session; that the Secretary cause the acts and orders passed at this session to be printed and distributed according to law; and that this General Assembly be and the same is hereby adjourned to the first Monday in January next, then to convene in the State House in Providence.

True copy—witness,
CHRIS. E. ROBBINS, Sec'y.

RESOLUTION declaring the election of a Representative to the thirty-first Congress of the United States from the western District of this State.

Resolved, That Nathan F. Dixon, of Westerly, in the county of Washington, be, and he is hereby, declared elected a Representative to the thirty-first Congress of the United States, he having a majority of the whole number of legal votes returned at said election.

True copy—witness,
CHRIS. E. ROBBINS, Sec'y.

AN ACT in amendment of an act entitled an act imposing a duty upon licensed persons, and others, and bodies corporate.

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows: Section 1. No person shall act or transact business in this State, as the agent, partner, or branch of any insurance company not incorporated by this State, without first obtaining from the General Treasurer a license therefor, under penalty of four hundred dollars for every offence, to be recovered before any court of competent jurisdiction by an action of debt: one quarter thereof to the use of him who shall sue for the same, and the other three quarters to and for the use of the State.

Sec. 2. So much of the act of which this is in amendment as is inconsistent herewith, is hereby repealed.

True copy—witness,
CHRIS. E. ROBBINS, Sec'y.

SELECTED POETRY.

THE BIRDS IN AUTUMN.

BY MRS. SIGOURNEY.

November came on, with an eye severe,
And his stormy language was hoarse to hear—
And the glittering garland of brown and red,
Which he wreath'd for awhile round the forest's head,

With sudden anger he rent away,
And all was cheerless and bare and gray.

Then the houseless grasshopper told his woes,
And the humming bird sent forth a wail for the rose:

And the spider, that weaver of cunning, so deep,
Roll'd himself up, like a ball, to sleep;

And the cricket, his merry horn laid by,
On the shelf, with the ruse of the dragon fly.

Consulting of flight to a warmer clime:
"Let us go! let us go!" said the bright-winged jay—

And his gay spouse sang from a rocking spray,
"I am tired to death of this hum-drum tree;

"I'll go—'tis only the world to see."

"Will you go?" ask'd the robin, "my only love!"

And a tender strain from the leafless grove,
Responded—"Wherever your lot is cast,

Mid summer-skies, or the northern blast,
I am still at your side, your heart to cheer,

Though dear is our nest in this thicket here."

The oriole told, with a flashing eye,
How his little ones shrank from the frosty sky—

How his mate, with an ague had shaken the bed,
And lost her fine voice by a cold in her head—

And their oldest daughter, an invalid grown,
No health in this terrible climate had known.

"I am ready to go," said the plump young wren,
From the hateful homes of these northern men—

My throat is sore, and my feet are blue—
I'm afraid I have caught the consumption too;

And then I've no confidence left, I own,
In the doctors out of the southern zone."

Then up went the thrush, with a trumpet call;
And the martins came forth from their box on the wall,

And the owl peep'd from his secret bower,
And the swallows conven'd on the old church tower,

And the council of blackbirds was long and loud
Chattering and flying, from tree to cloud.

"The dahlia is dead on her throne," said they;
"And we saw the butterfly cold as clay;"

"Not a berry is found on the russet plains—
Not a kernel of ripened maize remains—

Every worm has hid—shall we longer stay,
To be wasted with famine? away!—away!"

But what a strange clamor on elm and oak,
From a bevy of brown-cloated mocking birds broke

The theme of each separate speaker they told,
In a shrill report, with such mimicry bold,

That the eloquent orators started to hear
Their own true echo, so wild and clear.

Then tribe after tribe, with its leader fair,
Swept off thro' the fathomless depths of air.

Who marketh their course to the tropics bright?
Who nerveth their wing for its weary flight?

Who guideth their caravan's trackless way,
By the star at night, and the cloud by day?

Some spread o'er the waters a daring wing,
In the isles of the southern sea to sing;

Or where the minaret towers high,
Pierces the gold of the western sky;

Or amid the harem's haunts of fear,
Their lodges to build, and their nurseries rear.

The Indian fig, with its arching screen;
Welcomes them in, to its vistas green;

And the breathing buds of the piny tree,
Thrill at the burst of their revelry;

And the bulbul starts 'mid his carol clear,
Such a rushing of stranger-wings to hear.

O wild-wood wanderers! how far away
From your rural home—in our vales ye stray!

But when they are wak'd by the touch of Spring,
We shall see you again, with your glancing wing.

Your nests 'mid our household trees to raise,
And stir our hearts in our Maker's praise.

Life is truly a mingled cup, consisting of sweet and bitter; it is a changeable day, consisting of lights and shades. Every day brings some cup of pleasure to slake the thirsty soul, but it is not unmingled, for every day brings some good, and every day extorts some sigh. There is no day so dark as not to be cheered by the light of hope; and yet its light perpetually gleams upon the hour of mental darkness and sorrow, as the sun often looks through the overhanging cloud, and mingles its beams with the drops of the falling shower.

FASHIONABLE LIFE.—That high-spirited lady, Mrs. Swishelm, gives the following sketch of things behind the curtain, in the drama of fashion:

"There are hundreds of girls in every large city who parade the streets in feathers, flowers, silks and laces, whose hands are soft and white as uselessness can make them, whose mothers keep boarders to get a living for their idle daughters. These mothers will cook, sweep, wait on tables, carry loads of marketing, do the most menial drudgery, till late and early, with very little clothing; while their hopeful daughters spend their mornings lounging in bed, reading some silly book, taking lessons in music and French, fixing finery and the like. The evenings are devoted to dressing, displaying their charms and accomplishments to the best advantage, for the wonderment and admiration of knights of the yardstick, and young aspirants for professional honors—doctors without patients, lawyers without clients—who are as brainless and soulless as themselves. After a while the piano-pounding simoleon captivates a tape measuring, law-expounding, or pill making simoleon. The two minutes spend every cent that can be raised by hook or by crook—get all that can be got on credit in broadcloth, satin, flowers, lace, carriage, attendance, &c.; hang their empty pockets on somebody's chair, lay their empty heads on somebody's pillow, and commence their empty life with no other prospect than living at somebody's expense—with no other purpose than living genteelly and spiting the neighbors. This is a synopsis of the lives of thousands of street and ball-room belles, perhaps of some whose shining costume you have envied from a passing glance. Thousands of women in cities dress elegantly on the streets who have not a sufficiency of wholesome food, a comfortable bed, or fire enough to warm their rooms. I once boarded in a 'genteel boarding house,' in Louisville; there were two young ladies and a piano in the house—hall and parlors handsomely furnished. The eldest young lady—the belle, wore a summer bonnet at ten dollars—a silk and blond concern that could not last more than three months—silk and satin dresses at two, three and four dollars per yard, and five dollars a-piece for making them, and the entire family, women, boys and babies, nine in all, bogs of pine shavings, two extra boilers, and three dirty quilts 'for bedding'—no sheets, no slips, and there on the wall hung the pea-green, and white satin, the rich silk and lawn dresses. These ladies did not work, but played the piano, accordion and cards; and nearly broke their hearts the week we were there, because another, who I presume lived just as they did, called on them with a great clumsy gold chain on her neck. None of them had one, and Miss Labinda, the belle, could eat no supper, and had a fit of the sulks to console her for the want of a chain."

FRUITS OF WAR.—We noticed lately the session of a Peace Congress in Paris. We see by a letter of one of the American delegates that Emile de Girardin, Editor of *La Presse*, a paper which is said to have the largest circulation of any journal in Europe, has commenced the discussion of the subject, and hails with his best wishes the cause of universal peace. The following facts, from the columns of *La Presse*, are appalling:—

"The army of 1813 was composed of recruits from eighteen to twenty years of age. Illness, fatigue, and misery decimated them. Of the 1,260,000 raised in 1813, there remained in 1814, to defend the soil of France, but one hundred thousand men above the ground. As the result of the various conscriptions made in France between the years 1791 and 1813, we find that four millions five hundred thousand Frenchmen were blown to pieces by cannon, brought down by musketry, impaled upon bayonets, or cut down by broad-swords and sabres; and by all this sacrifice France obtained literally nothing—not so much as one square inch of ground added to its territorial limits in her wars of 1799."

The London Times follows up the above calculation, and computes the loss sustained by the allies at TEN MILLIONS of MEN, cut to pieces in the prime of life! The mind can scarcely realize such a dismal and horrible picture. And yet this enormous sacrifice of human life produced no advantages for which the cost of a single life would not have been too dear. We look with loathing and hatred upon those savage tribes which periodically offer human sacrifice to their gods. But their blind yet honest zeal is pardonable, and their destruction of life but limited, compared with the myriads of bloody oblations which civilized men offer at the shrine of national ambition, avarice, and revenge.

Richmond Republican.

TRUE POETRY.—An Irish schoolmaster, who, whilst poor himself, had given gratuitous instruction to certain poor children, when increased in worldly goods began to complain of the service, and said to his wife he could not afford to give it any longer for nothing, who replied: "O! James, don't say the like of that—don't; a poor scholar never came into the house that I did not feel as if he brought fresh air from heaven with him—never miss the bit I gave them—my heart warms to the soft, homely sound of their bare feet on the floor, and the door almost opens of itself to let them in."

CHARLES GRAY;

OR, THE FOREST MURDER.

"This is indeed a wild night," said Charles Gray to his wife, as they sat before the blazing hearth of an Indian cabin—whilst the winds wailed around the roof and went sounding through the forest.

"Wildier than I ever knew," observed the wife, "and Charles how thankful we should be to our Maker, that he has given us this warm fire and close cabin to protect us from the rude elements."

"Thankful!" and Charles Gray's brow assumed a scowl, which of itself spoke the demon in his heart. "Thankful, wife! you mock me! What is this cabin to the luxurious comforts of the town folks, whom we used to see in New York, rolling through the streets in their cushioned carriages, or reclining on silk sofas, and laughing at the ragged beggars that claimed their charity. Thankful!"

Mary did not reply. She feared him when in these moods, and was too judicious to irritate him, even by words which she intended to be soothing. For what are words; though breathed from seraph's lips, or syllabled by angels' lips, to one who's soul has become absorbed in the unrequited love of wealth?

Charles Gray was a native of New York, and had been left a handsome fortune; but prompted by avarice, and too impatient to continue in the safe business in which he began, joined others of an equally rapacious disposition, in a speculation, which at first appeared promising, but entirely failed, and left many an ardent dreamer a ruined man. Charles, in this mad affair, had embarked his all. He was left without house or friends, for friends are often bound by golden chains alone. He determined with his wife, to emigrate to Indiana, for whose fertile soil, broad streams, genial climate, and noble forests so much was said.

With a bitter spirit he bade farewell to his home, and with a small amount of money,—raised by the sale of his wife's jewels, sought the almost untrodden wilds of the West. With this small amount of cash he purchased a few acres of ground, a few miles from the spot on the Ohio river, where the splendid and beautiful town of — is now standing. For a short period he labored assiduously at his small farm, and ted wife, endeavoring to forget his misfortune. A short time before our narrative opened, Charles had visited L—, as a 'hand' on a flat boat, the only species of water-craft then used to convey goods and produce down the river. Whilst he was there he met several of those who had failed in the same speculation which had ruined himself. But whilst he had remained poor, they, by some means, had revived their fortunes and settled on the Ohio, where they were carrying on brisk business. Charles returned home an altered man. For whole days he would sit idle and discontented. His sleep was disturbed by dreams of gold; in vain did that beautiful, uncomplaining wife endeavor to frighten the fiend from his bosom. It was like one solitary star, trying to dissipate the darkness of a storm-tossed ocean.

Wilder yet roared the storm through the crashing woods, and Charles was still brooding over his imaginary wrongs, when a 'halloo' was heard outside of the little enclosure which surrounded the cabin.

Mary sprang to the door, and after scrutinizing the traveller, for such the intruder was, by the light of a bark torch which she had held over her head, invited him into her rustic home.

In a moment a gentleman of rather a slight stature, bearing a portmanteau in his hand, entered and gave the usual salutation. Mary called her husband to attend the traveller, but neither by word or gesture did he exhibit signs of having heard until the strangers portmanteau, on touching the floor, spoke to his sordid soul of gold. The demon was roused, but he wore a smiling face.

"Welcome, stranger, welcome!" exclaimed Gray; in so hurried and so strange a manner, that the traveller started back a few paces in surprise; but quickly recovering himself, exchanged salutations, and seated himself on a rude chair already placed for his convenience before the fire.

Conversation soon commenced, nor was it interrupted until the night had far advanced towards the dawn. George Somers was also, as he said, a native of New York, and from the neighborhood in which Charles Gray had lived. He informed Gray that he had sold his property at the east, emigrated to the 'El Dorado,' to speculate in lands, having with him large sums of money for that purpose.

At last they retired to rest—the traveller to sleep—Gray to brood over the wealth of his guest. What fearful thoughts passed through the brain of the wretch that night! How often did his eyes wonder to the hunting knife!

Once he was about leaving the bed, when a slight motion of his wife in her slumbers deterred him from his murderous intent. Whose but the pencil of a demon could paint the fears, the hopes, the dark resolves of the wretched Gray, while the weary guest slept but a few paces from him, in that peace which virtue and weariness alone can give!

The morning came and glowing from his ocean couch, arose the sun, gilding the distant bluffs and surrounding forests with

colors drawn alone from the palette of heaven. His beams shone down upon the cottage, yet unstained with blood, and aroused the sleeper. Did the evil spirit slumber in Gray's bosom?

The simple breakfast was soon over, and Somers asked Gray to set him in the nearest road to M—. With a blandness worthy of the days when he stood a respectable merchant behind a city desk, he informed Somers that he would accompany him a part of his journey, and under pretence of killing some game, shouldered his rifle and led the way. For some time they walked together, whilst renewing boyhood remembrances; remembrances which called to mind many a spot hallowed by childhood's sports and parental affection.

They had thus proceeded about three miles, and arrived among those beautiful bluffs on the Ohio, since celebrated by a deed which has given a name to a small crystal stream which dashes over a precipice some hundred feet deep. A bird swept over their heads, and wheeling on its light wings lit on the bough of a majestic oak, which bears the name of many an ardent lover of nature. Gray asked the traveller to move onward while he attempted to bring down his game. Somers complied, and unobservedly left Gray behind.

A sharp rifle crack rang through the woods, and a shriek mingled in its echoes! The host was a murderer—a murderer for money! Blood may be shed for revenge and our sympathies may be excited for the assassin—but who can find a chord in his heart from which pity may draw a note of feeling for him who, with blood-stained finger, holds the glittering coin before his eager eyes?

Gray soon disposed of the body by hurling it over the precipice.

As it went lumbering through the shrubs and jagged rocks that lined the chasm, he perhaps felt remorse, but it was for a moment. With eager hands he opened the portmanteau, and rolling out the shining coin upon the leaves for some minutes gloat-ed over his wealth—for the country was almost uninhabited—and his demon spirit could rejoice in its riches undisturbed.

On returning home, he deposited the ill-gotten gold in the chest. His wife heard the ringing of the coin, and her quick mind told her that Charles Gray, her husband, he to whom her very heart had confided, before the fire. From the floor on which she had fallen, Mary arose an altered woman. The rose fled from her cheeks, and a grave in the forest, marked by a simple stone, tells you where lies the broken hearted wife! Peace to the memory!—She has gone where the blue streams were never crimsoned with blood—where the dagger never flashes over the devoted way-farer!

Charles Gray became a rich man. His lands broad and fertile, bore luxuriant harvests. Years rolled away. Villages arose on the ruins of that mighty forest. The steamer was heard with its perpetual thunder and lightning, ascending and descending the beautiful Ohio, and lovely residences, like gems, summoned up by the enchantment's wand from the earth's bosom, studding the banks of the silvery river.

The suspicious mind of Gray (for the wicked are always suspicious) rendered him fearful of discovery, as emigrants were crowding into the State, and entering the land in the most unfrequented spots. The bones of Somers were still exposed—if they were found by any one rambling through the bluffs, the dark affair might be investigated, and he meet with his just deserts.—Sallying forth one evening, he sought the wild precipice, and descended by the aid of ropes to the spot where lay his victim.

The moon burned in the midnight sky with the lustre which she only wears on a winter night, when the snow reflects her brightness, and earth seemed to wear the pearls robes of angels. One by one the stars had appeared through the rich arch above, and round the hill swept the glorious river; for nature is still lovely, though for a few moments her beautiful form may bear the record of crime there placed by man.—A young gentleman named Wilson, who was returning from a visit to his lady-love, passed by the precipice—and observing the ropes attached to a tree which stood by his path, endeavored to trace the spot where they ended. After a narrow search he saw them hanging against a rock that formed the base of the chasm around which the waters swept their crystal current.

In a few moments the young man perceived the form of one whom he immediately recognized as Gray by his tall and masculine figure. He was gathering up some white substance in a bag. At last he seemed to have concluded his task, and throwing the bag over his shoulders, attaching the strings to his neck and body, he commenced his ascent. By grasping the rock with his hands whenever they afforded a sufficient protruding surface—and planting his foot firmly in the fissures—Gray had succeeded in climbing half way up the chasm, when stopping to rest, the shelly rock crumbled under his feet! The murderer made violent struggles to sustain his position, but losing his balance he plunged headlong into the gulf!—One wild shriek told that the soul of the wretch had gone to its judgement! And there lay the withered skeleton of his victim! Retribution had peeled forth from the throne of the avenging God, and the spirit of Gray stood before his Maker!

CLOTHING

JUST RECEIVED AT THE

OREGON

CLOTHING STORE

A Large and Extensive assortment of

FASHIONABLE

READY MADE CLOTHING,

Adapted expressly to the FALL and WINTER

trade. Consisting in part, of Blue, Black, and

Brown Overcoats and Sacks. Under Sacks of

the best quality from English, French and German

cloths. Sattinet Coats and Sacks of every

grade. A large assortment of Pants, consisting

of Blue and Black Broadcloths and Cassimeres,

Striped and Fancy Doeskins, Sattinets, Vermont

Cloths, Kentucky Jeans, &c. &c.

A good assortment of Winter Vests, made of

Broadcloth, Doeskin and Cassimere. Also, Vests

of Silk and Satin, Valencia, Marcellines, Italian

Cloth, and a great variety of styles too numerous

to mention.

Piece Goods always on hand and made to order.

Shirts, Bosoms, Collars, Suspenders, Gloves,

Stocks, Cravats, Socks, woolen under Shirts and

Drawers, and all other articles usually kept in a

general furnishing and outfitting establishment.

FOREIGN NEWS.

The steamer CAMBRIA, arrived at East Boston on Saturday morning. She had 85 passengers and brings Liverpool dates to the 27th, London to the 26th, and Paris to the 25th of October. The news will be found interesting and important.

ENGLAND.—The Hon. Abbott Lawrence, Envoy extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary from the United States delivered his credentials on the 20th.

The Queen Dowager Adelaide, wife of William IV. is sick at Stannmore, and her recovery is not probable.

As many as sixty wrecks are reported to have taken place on the east coast during the late equinoctial gales.

A memorial to Lord Palmerston, prepar'd by Earl Fitzwilliam, on the subject of Austrian Atrocities and Hungarian freedom is being circulated for signatures.

Her Majesty has been two or three days indisposed, the disorder being chicken-pox.

IRELAND.—The news from Ireland is always bad enough, but very bad just now. The ejections go on to such an extent in Clare that the Ennis Union is £17,000 in debt for the support of the poor. Six splendid baronial mansions are now occupied as pauper receptacles.

The population of Skull, has decreased 10,238 since 1841.

FRANCE.—The storm has blown over; the danger has passed away for the moment. The majority of the Assembly is not divided, and it has voted the credits demanded by the three departments of the State to defray the expenses of the expeditionary army to Rome.

The High Court resumed its proceedings on Monday morning, and the witnesses deposed to the escape of M. Ledru Rollin by the windows of the Conservatoire on the 13th June.

SPAIN.—On the 18th, the Queen of Spain dismissed the Narvaez ministry, and it is said, laughed heartily when Narvaez blustered. A new ministry was formed, but on the 21st Narvaez was restored. The reaction, however, was short-lived, for on the evening of the 24th a telegraphic despatch reached Paris dated Madrid, Oct. 28th, announcing the definite fall of the old administration, and the entrance on its duties of the Clonard ministry. An intrigue is said to be on foot for deposing the Queen and placing the Montpensier on the throne. Narvaez opposed this arrangement.

AUSTRIA.—The Vienna papers announce the arrival of Gen. Haynau at Gratz. No executions have taken place in Hungary since that officer left the country. But the Wiener Zeitung publishes a sentence condemning one Paul Sontag to be imprisoned for two years for having in October last assisted Gen. Bem in escaping from Vienna. The Kolner Zeitung states that the intended Austrian loan of 71,000,000 florins is now covered by subscriptions.

From Pesth we are informed of another bloody scene. It has lately become the fashion to force young Hungarians of birth and education to be a common driver in the artillery, and it so happened that shortly after joining the corps he was accused by his corporal of having on a march lost part of a bag of corn, and the young nobleman was sentenced to be flogged. On the morning after this disgraceful punishment had been inflicted on him, Baron Podmanitzky entered the apartment of his captain, and offering that officer the choice of two pistols, he challenged him to fight a duel on the spot. They fired and the captain was slightly wounded. Baron Podmanitzky was placed under arrest, tried, and condemned to capital punishment.

The Vienna papers of the 19th inst., assert that it is the intention of the Austrian Government to repudiate the Hungarian notes issued by M. Kossuth.

Klapka and above a hundred and fifty other officers of the late garrison of Comorn have already reached German ports to embark for America.

RUSSIA.—The Patre publishes a letter from St. Petersburg, dated October 6, which stated that Fand Effendi, the Envoy Extraordinary from the Porte, had not then been received by the Czar. The writer adds that notwithstanding the impediment caused by the rumors respecting the movements of the English and French fleets, the general impression was that peace would not be disturbed; that Fand Effendi will return with the prospect of a possible arrangement.

TURKEY.—The change of creed of Bem, Kiney, and other officers is confirmed.—About thirty officers have made their declaration in favor of Islamism. Kossuth was greatly irritated against Bem.

The Duetsche Zeitung has letters from Constantinople, of the 5th, announcing the arrival in the Bosphorus of an English fleet of observation. A salute of twenty guns was fired by the Turkish ships in honor of the British flag.

The Austrian fleet, consisting of frigates and brigs, is under sail for the Dardanelles. The French fleet, consisting of six vessels of the line, two frigates and steamers, with 8000 men and 600 guns, is underway for the Dardanelles.

At Sebastopol there was a Russian fleet of twenty-six vessels, only four hours' sail from the mouth of the Bosphorus.

The Turkish fleet is anchored across the Bosphorus at the narrowest parts, to defend the passage. The Turkish army in Wallachia, commanded by Omer Pacha, has been ordered back to Constantinople.

Letters from Vienna, of the 21st October state that a Russian courier arrived in that city on the preceding day, and that shortly afterwards the English and French Ambassadors were officially informed that the Emperor would not persist in demanding the extradition of his subjects now in Turkey, provided no menacing interference took place on the part of any European Power.

The Pope is still the guest of the King of Naples, at Portici, but is expected soon to return to his dominions, where he will be under the wing of France, Spain, and Naples.

CALIFORNIA NEWS.

The steamship EMPIRE CITY, from Chagres arrived at New York on Sunday morning bringing intelligence from California one month later. The Oregon arrived at Panama on the 26th ult., having left San Francisco on the 1st of October, bringing 250 passengers and about seven hundred and fifty thousand dollars in gold dust.

The Convention has adopted a State Constitution, embodying the most enlightened provisions, and evincing a high degree of prudence, moderation and wisdom upon the part of its framers. The facts relating to the organization and proceedings of this Convention possess the deepest interest to the American people.

It was at first suggested that the people should organize a territorial government themselves; but through the influence of some of the citizens a more judicious mode was adopted. A convention was called for the purpose of drafting a State Constitution, by which means California might be at once admitted into the Union, without passing through the usual territorial stage.

The people of the several districts were duly represented in this body. By the vast influx of emigration the population was already greater than is required by the Federal Constitution to bring a State into the Union. The increase of commerce and labor, the natural resources of the country, and the strong necessity which existed that the people of California should assert their views upon the subject of Slavery, are among the reasons which rendered this movement appropriate and necessary.

In the Election of delegates to the Convention, party politics were disregarded.—Upon the organization, the delegates took an oath of fealty to the Constitution of the United States, and it is only necessary to say that as a whole in its features and structure it does not differ from the Constitution of the United States.

The Alta Californian says:—Our summary of gold digging news is compiled from various authentic sources, and we are indebted to the Placer Times for material information. Also to gentlemen from different parts of the mines.

Parties have been organized within the past month, and departed to explore the region of Trinity river, where it is now rendered certain gold exists.

Feather river, high up, has been nearly drained of precious metal, and at this time affords scanty profit for the few who prefer its solitude to the crowded washings of the north. A gentleman from the South Fork of Feather river, informs us that without the assistance of Indians in washing for gold, labor is attended with very unsatisfactory compensation.

There is probably no portion of the placer that has proved more productive than the mountainous country, watered by the Yuba river. Mining commenced on this stream early in the spring of 1848, and has been conducted with general success through operations of miners are not now impeded by the extreme heat.

On the North and Middle Forks there is a marked change in the weather, and the waters having fallen, every one who does a fair day's work can calculate upon 'bagging' about an ounce. We hear of but very little sickness in any part of the mines.

The most favorable news we gather is from Dry Creek, at which point operators were doing surprisingly well. The great influx of emigrants, however, has evidently rendered labor in the mines less profitable and we hear of many who have given up digging and are about to turn their attention to other branches of industry.

The following facts are furnished by a young gentleman located in Stockton:—

I saw a day or two ago a piece of gold taken from the diggings on the Calaveras, not very far from Stockton. It was the most singular, and at the same time the most beautiful piece I have yet seen, shaped like the head of a bullock with a pair of clear, solid golden horns more than an inch long. I hear there has been a lump taken out recently, on the Mokelumne, weighing thirty pounds rock and gold together.

Finally, this so called mining, this back-breaking, sun-browning, soul-tiring labor in the gold diggings, whether 'crevassing' with a jack-knife, or 'revolving an old tin-pan,' or 'rocking of the cradle' is not without its disappointments and rewards; though that gold hunter must be singularly unfortunate who cannot, during the present and succeeding months of favorable weather and low water, derive a speedy and fair profit, either in one part of the placer or another, if in the enjoyment of health he will apply his energies to the work. Thirty thousand Americans (the present probable aggregate) in the gold region of California, are incapable of exhausting the treasures of that portion which has been long occupied.

The population of San Francisco is composed of representatives from every quarter of the globe, and we may remark without fear of contradiction, that as a whole, a better or more respectable population cannot be found in any city in the world. It is true that we have—and what community has not—among us a few of the baser sort—a class of vagabonds over whom the executors of the law exercise a watchful vigilance—but tell us of a city, containing the same amount of population, where under immensely excited circumstances, so few breaches of the peace, and so small an amount of crime is committed as in San Francisco. The character of our population may be estimated pretty correctly by our friends in the States and elsewhere, by the standing of those who have emigrated from their immediate districts and neighborhoods; which as a general thing, we believe it has been acknowledged is comprised of the most enterprising and industrious of the various sections from whence emigration has emanated.—Alta Californian.

The Californian says, the friends of overland emigrating parties residing in the States may rest assured of the safety of all.

BY THE MAIL.

CHAIN LINKS FOR CABLES, &c.—On Wednesday last some experiments were tried on the premises of Messrs. Brown and Lennox, Mill-wall, Stepney, to test the power of links for mooring-chains, cables and other purposes, formed on the principle of Mr. Price, a gentleman already known among scientific men as the inventor of improvements in anchors. The object of the inventor is to lessen the expense and weight of chains as at present constructed, by doing away the stud or cross-bar of the link, and making the link with straight parallel sides, and not of the present oval shape; his principle being that the fibre of the iron being kept straight it will sustain or resist a much greater weight or strain than when force is exerted against it transversely. The test was completely satisfactory, a link of iron seven-eighths of an inch in diameter, with parallel sides three inches in length and two inches and a quarter in breadth without a stud, not breaking till a strain of 18 tons was put on it, being eight tons and a half beyond the Government proof. This invention is worthy the notice of nautical men, and those who require chains for other purposes.—London paper.

CANOMILE.—A few roots of this plant should have a place in every garden. Not only are its medicinal qualities highly valuable, but its presence among vegetables is supposed to be an Aegis of protection against many diseases to which they are subject.—It should be transplanted into warm and rich soil, early in the spring, and be assisted, during its early development, by copious manuring and frequent pressure. When plants, late in the season, exhibit symptoms of decay or general debility, the planting of a small root of canomile in their vicinage is frequently the most speedy and efficacious remedy that can be applied. The odor, or aroma, diffused by this plant, is also known to be highly repelled to many kinds of alligorous insects, and its presence among these species of plants and vegetables infested by such enemies, will protect them more effectually than almost any other agent known, and at comparatively small expense.

A WARNING TO THE RIOTOUS.—On Saturday last, eleven persons were sentenced to the penitentiary, for terms ranging from one to two years, in consequence of their participation in the recent disgraceful riots in Moyamensing, and the suburbs of the city. The parties consisted of three classes, viz:—Those engaged in the riot of Sunday, the 17th June, between the Moyamensing and Franklin hose companies; those who participated in the disturbance of the 23d of August, between the whites and blacks of Seventh and South-streets; and those who were engaged in the disgraceful scenes on the 9th and 10th of October, when the California and other houses were destroyed by fire at Sixth and St. Mary's streets. Most of the convicted are young men, disgraced themselves, but have brought sorrow and shame among their relatives and friends. The sentences, all the circumstances considered, cannot be regarded as severe.—Philad. Inquirer.

DISTINGUISHED MASON.—On the 27th ult., a marble monument twenty-two feet high was erected to the memory of Rev. Ignatius A. Few, of Oxford, Newton county, Geo., by the masons. A masonic procession was formed, numbering about 500 members, and among whom were the officers of the State Grand Lodge, and delegates from thirty-five others. The faculty and students of Emory college also participated, and funeral service was performed in the college chapel by Bishop Andrew, and a eulogy on the deceased pronounced by Rev. Dr. Means.

SMART DODGING.—A North Carolina paper gives an account of a personal rencontre between Messrs. Barringer & Caldwell, at Charlotte, in that State, in which "four pistol-shots passed from Major Caldwell, which were ward off by Mr. Barringer, with the exception of one, which entered and came out of the fleshy part of his left leg below the knee, doing only slight injury." The man who could ward off three out of four pistol-balls fired at him in succession, would not be a bad hand at dodging a flash of lightning.

NARROW ESCAPE.—We regret to learn that Capt. Loveland, of the bark Cyane, was nearly suffocated on Friday night. To exterminate the rats from the vessel, he caused it to be fumigated on Friday, and very imprudently retired to his berth before all the smoke had escaped. He not making his appearance at the usual hour next morning, the mate went into his cabin and found him insensible and nearly dead from the effects of the smoke. Medical aid was immediately called, and the proper restoratives applied. Hopes are entertained for his recovery.—Richmond Republican.

THE EXCITEMENT occasioned at Montrose by the failure of the Susquehanna Bank, was intense, and Mr. F. T. St. John the Cashier, was on Saturday week arrested and committed to prison, in default of \$40,000 bail. Threats of personal vengeance were freely uttered against him, the bank sign was taken down and placed over the jail door, effigies were paraded, and quite a mob attended Mr. St. John to jail, saluting him, as he went, with groans, hisses, etc. It is estimated that from \$50,000 to \$60,000 of the notes are in circulation in Susquehanna county.

TEXAS TEACHING MORALS.—The lively stable keepers in Galveston, Texas, advertise horses and carriages to let, except upon the Sabbath. The Kentucky Yeoman considers this a reproach to the old Puritan towns and cities of the U. S. where the hardest day in the seven for the poor animals is often that which the Lord has emphatically named the day of rest.

SAILING ON THE MOUNTAINS.—An iron steamboat is now building in this city to run on Lake Titicaca, which lies in the bosom of the Andes, in Peru, five miles above the level of the sea. It is to be made in sections, to be transported from the sea on the backs of mules, to its lofty native element, and there it is to be put together by mechanics sent out for that purpose.—The owners of the boat is a South American company, who design to drive a trade with the hunters and woodsmen along the borders of the lake, which has a length of about one hundred and forty miles—amply sufficient to establish a very respectable "coasting trade," in those upper regions of the world, with the aid of this first steam enterprise ever thought of for such a purpose. The trade of the new vessel will consist mainly in the freighting of furs, wood, and lumber, which will probably be brought down from the head waters and upper portions of the lake to its foot, and then despatched on mule-back down the mountain, to clothe and warm the inhabitants of the "lower regions."

N. Y. Scientific American.

ALMOST A TRAGEDY.—The prisoners at Blackwell's Island, not liking the strict restraint, and plain, though wholesome fare, served out to them by the governors, under the supervision of Mr. Kean, have, it seems been plotting a murderous revolt, in order to free themselves from duress vile; but their plans were happily frustrated before they were completed, by the impetuosity of one of their number, a negro, who, on Monday last, being called up to be reprimanded for insubordination, drew a knife and made a desperate lunge at Mr. Kean. The blow intended for the keeper, however, while it missed its intended victim, unfortunately struck the deputy keeper, Mr. De Mott, and wounded him dangerously in the left side. Medical assistance was immediately procured, and the desperado promptly secured and ironed. The warden then having got wind of the affair, ordered a strict search of the prisoners and their cells, when more than a peck of knives were found. How the prisoners obtained these weapons is a mystery, they certainly must have accomplices without or within the walls. The affair should be deeply investigated, and the guilty punished, for had this desperate conspiracy come to a head, the result cannot well be imagined.

Mr. De Mott is still in a dangerous state, though hopes are entertained of his recovery.—N. Y. Express.

DEATH IN A WELL.—A dreadful casualty occurred in this city, on Mulberry street, yesterday noon, which resulted in the death of James Lard, and another man named James Weston, barely escaped.

Lard descended into a well for the purpose of getting the bucket which had become detached from the rope. He descended by the stones, and his long absence excited the fears of those about the premises. James Weston then descended the well for the purpose of rescuing Lard, but, not knowing the men who had charge of the rope, which he had the precaution to put round his body, to haul him up. He was brought up much exhausted, and hardly able to regain his breath. Afterwards a rope was let down to the bottom of the well, which became entangled about the body of Lard, when he was hauled up, having evidently been dead for some time.

Syracuse Journal.

GOOD COOKING does not consist in producing the highest seasoned dishes, nor such as to foster a morbid appetite; but in preparing every dish well, however simple or common it may be. There are for instance, families who never eat good bread from one century to another, and have no idea in what it consists. Nor are meats cooked any better within their precincts. Those little, simple, and healthy delicacies, which the good housekeeper knows intuitively how to produce, are never seen here. Even a dish of potatoes cannot get themselves well boiled. A member of the family might as well fall among the Hottentots, as far as any proper nursing is concerned. These things ought not to be, nor is there any need of their existence, if the wife has any just notions of her obligation to herself and those about her.—Exchange.

CONTINUED AND HEAVY RAINS.—We seldom have in this or any other season of the year, heavier or more continued rains than have visited us during the past two weeks. The country in all directions, wherever the surface is low, is flooded with water, and the streams are swollen to a height which they very rarely go beyond.—The Genesee river has spread itself over the broad flats on either side, and over the roads in several places, and we understand considerable damage has been done by the overflow. We hope the rains are now nearly over. The weather has been dark and gloomy enough.—Rochester Amer.

LARGE FAMILIES.—A lady resides in Albany, Geo., 82 years of age, who has had 21 children. Two of her daughters reside in that county. One of them, the wife of Mr. William Faircloth, has had sixteen children, fourteen of whom are now living. The other, the wife of Mr. Matthew Faircloth, has had twenty-three children, eighteen of whom are now living—nine sons and nine daughters. These ladies are in the prime of life, with every prospect of an increasing family. Another sister, Mrs. Parker, recently died in Scriven county, at the age of 38 years, who had twenty-five children. The children of Mrs. Faircloth were all born in that county. Quite a family failing.—Mass. Spy.

ATROCITY.—On Thursday night last a person put a keg of powder under a building in East Thomaston, in which a family resided, and then set fire to it. The building was shattered and fences in the neighborhood thrown down, but most fortunately no person was injured. A man has been arrested charged with the crime.

Banger Whig.

SINGULAR AND MYSTERIOUS.—Sometime ago, when the cholera was raging so much an alarming extent in our parish, a gentleman residing a short distance from Providence determined to remove his wife to a more secure locality, and accordingly sent her to New Orleans. The husband soon received the fatal news that the tender partner of his bosom had fallen a victim to the dreadful pestilence, in the city of New Orleans.

Months, however, rolled by, and Time, the great physician, assuage the first violence of grief into a pensive and melancholy remembrance of his departed saint. Soon he formed the acquaintance of another lady who attracted his respect by her many fine qualities, and at last woke to life his sluggish and broken heart, by her quiet and modest preference for him. Suffice it to say, that about four weeks since they were married, and the clouds of sorrow fled from their conjugal bowers.

About a week since the first wife appeared and flung herself into the arms of her husband, to the great dismay of the new bride.

We have heard many explanations given of the reasons of her long absence, and many conjectures as to the course the parties will now take. We cannot at present state them, as the matter may be investigated in the Courts of Justice.

Lake Providence (Pa.) Rep.

A SINGULAR LAKE.—About ten miles to the southeast of Saratoga Springs there is a small lake, well worthy the attention of the curious geologist. Around it for a considerable distance stretches a valley that shows many indications of having once been full of water, but which has been drained by the bursting of its southern boundary towards the Mohawk river. In the centre, deeply shaded by the wood, lies the present lake, no more than a quarter of a mile in length. The shape is serpentine, and although several small streams empty into it, no outlet has ever been discovered. Very slight changes only are perceptible in the water mark, even at the period of the spring freshets.

No soundings have ever been made in it yet, although deep sea-lines have been used. The shores are bold, and perpendicular as a wall, descending downward to the unknown depth. The mightiest ship that ever floated could touch the shores in any place with safety. Its surface is calm as a mirror, for it is seldom touched by the boisterous wind. The water, though seemingly clear, appears black, from its depth and the shadows of the trees on the shore.

It has nothing of the dish shape usually pertaining to lakes, or seas, or oceans. It seems like an immense crevice in the solid crust of the earth's surface, thrown open by a convulsion in nature, as an earthquake, long centuries ago.

AN AMUSING CIRCUMSTANCE happened to Gen. Riley while he was on a visit to Sacramento a few weeks since. A Sonora mule bearing his brand, and, not knowing his rank, he had him arrested and brought before the Alcalde. When the Mexican discovered that he had arrested the Governor of the territory, he thought his lease of life was at an end, and manifested a strong desire to leave the court suddenly; but it was too good a joke for the Americans present, so they held him in duress until he prosecuted the suit. The General had purchased the mule in the placers from some scamp, and, on discovering the rightful owner, astonished his already shaking nerves by offering him pay in coin, instead of a rope, which he despairingly looked upon as the certain reward he would receive for such a high-handed act. After receiving his pay he fled from the mines, for he could not be persuaded that the Governor would not send a file of soldiers for him, and conduct him to head-quarters for execution.

POISONED.—Three children were suddenly taken dangerously sick, in this city, on Sunday last, after partaking of portions of a candied basket of artificial fruit, bought at one of our confectionary stores, and obtained, if not manufactured by, Joseph R. Mann, of Baltimore. The vender was entirely ignorant that the candied basket contained any thing dangerous to human life, and, on being told of it, promptly directed their removal from the store, and no more of the remainder to be sold. On subjecting a solution of some fragments of the basket to chemical tests, by the chemical professor of the Medical College here, (Dr. Maupin) it was found to contain arsenic in such quantities as to produce all the dangerous symptoms of the children. On ascertaining with certainty the poison taken, the appropriate remedies were given the children and they have all happily recovered.

This case presents a very grave warning to manufacturers of such things. Indeed, no poisonous coloring matter should ever be used in making confectionery; for, if intended for ornament only, children will eat it when broken.—Richmond Enquirer.

USE OF CHLOROFORM.—We learn that a little boy, seven years of age, son of Mr. Thomas Nash of West Whately, who had his skull badly fractured on Sunday last, by the kick of a horse, was yesterday operated on, by Drs. Hall & Fisk of this town, assisted by Dr. Hamilton, of Conway. The little fellow was put under the influence of Chloroform, and while sleeping pleasantly, Dr. Fisk used the trephine, removed a portion of the skull, and elevated the depressed bones. The usually painful, but in this instance painless, operation, lasted about thirty minutes, during which time the patient was perfectly unconscious, and awoke, after a quiet sleep of twenty minutes more, calling for food, ignorant entirely of the operation. Although the fracture was a very bad one, we are glad to learn that the boy has a very fair chance of recovering.

Northampton Courier.

FATHER MATHEW lies sick at the Irving House in New York, from over exertion.

SWEDISH LAWS.—In Sweden, whoever is seen drunk, is fined, for the first offence, three dollars; for the second, third and fourth times, a larger sum, and is also deprived of voting at elections, and of being appointed a representative. He is, besides, publicly exposed in the parish church on the following Sunday. If the same individual is found committing the same offence the fifth time, he is shut up in the house of correction, and condemned to six months' hard labor; if he is again guilty, to a twelve months punishment, of a similar description. If the offence has been committed in public, such as at a fair, an auction, &c., the fine is doubled; and if the offender has made his appearance at a church, the punishment is still more severe.

SHOCKING ACCIDENT.—Last evening, about eight o'clock, an explosion took place at Allen & Thurber's pistol factory, which was heard throughout the city. It took place in the leading room, a small shed like room, built against the outside of a larger building, and used for the purpose of loading the revolvers for proving their strength. The side of the building was blown entirely out and shivered to pieces.

There were three persons in the room, Luther Swift, aged 18, whose parents reside in Quinsigamond village, two miles distant, Franklin Thompson of Norwich, Ct., aged 23, both of whom were instantly killed, and Nathaniel Sherman, of Norwich, who had a ball through his leg and a contusion on his forehead, but was able to walk to his lodgings. The corpses were terribly mangled and burned, and it is a wonder how Sherman could have escaped with his life. The whole side of the head of one of the persons was carried away and the brains scattered about.

It is not known how the accident happened. As the pistol barrels are loaded they are set aside breach downward one resting against another. More or less powder always gets scattered on the platform where they stand and fire must in some way have got to it. Whether it was caused by a blow in driving down the powder in loading, or fell from a lamp, can probably never be determined.

When we left the place, about 9 o'clock the Coroner was empannelling a jury, to hold an inquest on the bodies.

Worcester Spy.

TWICE MARRIED.—One of our Brooklyn contemporaries (the Advertiser) relates the following bit of romance: "We have heard of a somewhat remarkable occurrence in domestic life that has taken place in this city within a few months past. A lady of respectable and wealthy family, who was married to a young man of somewhat dissipated habits, was prevailed upon by a relative to sue for a divorce from her 'liege lord,' to which overture she, after much hesitation, gave a reluctant consent, and by due process of law a judgment of final separation was pronounced by one of the courts of New York. The decision produced much unhappiness to both, and each seemed as if the future were to them a wretched blank. By the kind interposition of mutual friends, they were once more introduced together, and the result of the well-intended reconciliation has been a second marriage between the parties, who now, we are told, regret their temporary alienation, and are henceforth resolved to forget and forgive any trifling errors or indiscretions that either may be guilty of."

JENNY LIND.—Barth of the American Museum, has sent an agent to negotiate with Jenny Lind for an engagement in America. He is authorized to offer her \$200,000 for 200 nights, besides paying the expenses from Stockholm, and during the engagement of herself and a companion, a financier, (probably her father) and two servants, besides placing a carriage always at her disposal, and paying every description of expense attending the concerts or operas in which she may sing, and he has offered to place \$10,000 sterling in the hands of her banker in London, to secure the fulfilment of his proposition.

NOVEL LAWSUIT.—John M. Stow, who has brought many complaints in the Court of Magistrates, for violations of the license law, was informed by one Benjamin G. Briggs, who is something of a wag, that he had bought liquor at Frank Foster's and several other places. Whereupon, Mr. Stow sued out some half a dozen warrants, relying upon Briggs' testimony for convictions. The parties were arraigned and put upon trial, and when Briggs was called to testify, he swore that he had bought liquor at Frank Foster's, but that it was only mineral water. Stow had to discontinue all his prosecutions, and now brings this action against Briggs, to recover damage sustained in consequence of the deception practiced upon him.—Providence Journal.

A PLEASANT PRISON THAT.—The Pittsburgh Dispatch says of the County Jail in that city:—"The County Jail is not a dull place, any how.—They have a set of boxing gloves, and the prisoners amuse themselves in learning the very elevating science of 'Fistiana.' A printing office is in full operation in the jail, and the press is sending forth its light from the very prison house. The prisoners who have the range of the ball, seem to be about as careless of the present and the future as any spectator outside. Their moral training is anything but improved there."

The cultivation of the tea-plant by Mr. James Smith, of Greenfield, S. C., has proved highly successful. Several specimens of the green and black varieties are in bud, and will bear fruit next year, when Mr. Smith expects to pick tea and prepare it for use after the Chinese method.

Serious fears are entertained for the safety of the Revenue Cutter Lawrence, which left Washington for California last November.

CULTIVATION OF COFFEE.—In Rio, the seed is first placed in a nursery, as it were; while it is sprouting up into a little tree or plant, the field for its transplantation—sometimes covering hundreds of acres—is being weeded and prepared. When the sapplings attain the proper age and growth, they are taken up and planted for permanent purposes in the coffee field. They are put down in rows at distances from each other of from four to six feet, longitudinally, and from six to eight feet latitudinally. Here they remain until they are worn out, bearing coffee in some soils for a period as long as twenty years. The field being thus planted, the planter's attention, the year after is now directed, first to keeping the plantation clean, and entirely free from weeds, for this is indispensably necessary to the good and wholesome growth of the trees; next in trimming the trees, so as to prevent them from reaching a higher altitude than the coffee can be plucked from them by the hand, or extending their branches too wide, thereby preventing the pickers from passing easily around them. Secondly, in plucking or picking off the coffee berries from the tree at the proper season; and thirdly to prepare it for market. The weeding is done with great care—not so much as a single blade of grass is to be discovered among the coffee trees covering entire acres, and thus the whole power of the soil, which is a mark of a redish color, are preserved for their nourishment. Round the bounds of the coffee field, and at convenient distances through them, there are walks or avenues, the margins of which are laid out with great taste, and planted with palm, orange and other trees, giving it great beauty. Indeed a coffee plantation seems to be nothing more or less than an overgrown, but well tended garden. It affords a surpassingly sweet perfume, and when the berries are red—some still being green—it is picturesque beyond anything.

As the tree does not send forth all its blossoms simultaneously, a portion of the berries become ripe before the rest, and hence the process of picking is repeated at different periods. The blossoms first shoot forth in the latter part of April or early part of May, and next in the latter part of May or early part of June. The berries first assume a green hue, and as it becomes more ripe changes to a deep red.

The pulling is performed in August and September. The general process of preparing coffee for market, is this:—It is first placed on a glacier, of circular shape, and smoothly plastered surface, built expressly for the purpose, in a quantity rating about twelve inches in depth. This is done for the purpose of rotting the shell or husk of the berries, every one of which contains two or three grains of Coffee. It is next, on the same glacier, but in less quantities, dried by exposure to the sun; when dried it is put in a circular mill or trough, where a wheel passes over it, breaks off the shell and clears the grain of all impurities. It is next winnowed, by which the broken husks are blown off from the grain, and lastly it is picked or assorted, the pickers using their hands alone, and having no aid from machinery, dividing the crop, grain by grain, into their different classes—superior, middling and inferior. It is then put up for market.

LATER FROM EUROPE.

The packet-ship *AMERICA*, arrived at Halifax, Thursday morning, bringing seven days later intelligence from Europe and 83 passengers.

FRANCE.—The French ministry had resigned, or were dismissed in a body by the President. The cause was the declaration of the cabinet to sustain the views embodied in the President's letter relative to the affairs at Rome. This event caused great excitement at Paris. He had formed a new cabinet wholly representing his views, and those of a majority of the assembly.

The London Times remarks that among the new ministry, there is no one who possesses the smallest parliamentary influence, or is entitled to any degree of public confidence from their past services. The mere wind of an irritated popular assembly would sweep away such a cabinet.

Messrs. Thiers, Mole, and Gen. Changarnier, it is said support the new ministry, although they do not join it.

RUSSIA AND TURKEY.—A despatch from Gen. Lamoriciere, dated at St. Petersburg Oct. 18, to the Minister of Foreign Affairs, has been published, which states that Count Meschede had notified the Ottoman Envoy that the Emperor, taking into consideration the letter of the Sultan, confined himself to a demand that the refugees should be expelled from Turkey. The Ottoman Minister, Faud Effendi, regarded the affair as settled. Gen. Lamoriciere was to be recalled.

ROME.—Assassinations of French soldiers in Rome continued daily. It was not expected that the Pope would return soon, or that the French would leave. An Austrian Envoy had arrived in Rome to negotiate a treaty for the navigation of the Po. Great hostility was manifested for the Pope, and if he returned, it must be under the protection of foreign bayonets. Among the people at large no sympathy was avowed and all classes dread the restoration of clerical intolerance.

SPAIN.—The Narvaez Ministry was restored to power. The parties in the late cabal had suffered for their temerity. The King had been dismissed from his post of keeper of the Palace, and a Priest and Monk, who were his instruments, were imprisoned. The American Minister in Spain had disclaimed, in the name of the President, the doings of the party who have been conspired against Cuba.

MENIFICENT DONATION.—We learn from the Providence Journal, that the funds of the Athenaeum in that city have been enriched by the donation of ten thousand dollars, presented by Mr. Alex. Duncan, in compliance with the verbal wishes of the late Cyrus Butler, that some substantial memorial should be made of his interest in that institution.

NEWPORT MERCURY, NEWPORT.

SATURDAY MORNING, NOV. 17, 1849.

MASSACHUSETTS ELECTION.—The Springfield Republican gives a table of the Governor vote of 298 towns, carefully prepared, and of which the aggregates are—

1849	1848
Boutwell, 30,839	Cushing, 24,527
Briggs, 53,070	Phillips, 59,898
Phillips, 24,406	Briggs, 35,497

Increase of the democratic vote 6,828; decrease of whig vote 6,828; free soil 11,091.

THE WESTMINSTER REVIEW FOR OCTOBER.—We have had time to read nothing, yet, in this number, just handed us by Tilley, excepting the Table of Contents, which looks very tempting. It is re-published in New York by Leonard, Scott & Co., 79 Fulton street.

THE EDINBURGH REVIEW is also on our table, containing its usual variety of interesting articles.

SARTAIN'S UNION MAGAZINE.—We have received the number for December. The contents speak well, the discrimination and taste exercised by the Editors. The embellishments are "The Brothers"; "The Rustic Wreath"; Luther amidst his family at Whitenberg, on Christmas Eve, 1536"; "Walter Tucker and Zip Coon attacked by Pirates"; "Bad Management"; "The Castle of Indolence"; "The three expelled Wesleyan Ministers"; and two Fashion plates.

A POOR VISIT.—Last Wednesday evening, three young rogues of this place, secreted themselves on board the steamer Empire State for the purpose of visiting New York; but before the boat arrived they were discovered, and locked up in a crate, where they were obliged to remain until the return trip, yesterday morning.

HEAVY VERDICT.—A jury in Philadelphia has given a verdict of \$4500 damages against a firm in Kingston, whose drayman, by unskilful driving, knocked the plaintiff down, and severely injured her.

THE NEWS.—Our contemporary the *News* made its appearance on Monday last, with enlarged dimensions, and otherwise improved. This is a sure evidence of prosperity, and the publishers express a determination to make it acceptable to the public.

An English paper speaks of a patent lately obtained for a method of water proofing paper, which is said to render the paper so completely impervious that it may be immersed for days in water without any apparent effect being produced on the texture.

THE NEWPORT DAILY ADVERTISER.—Such is the title of a Whig paper which has just been started in this place by Mr. George C. Mason, well known as the author of *Newport and its Environs*, and as an artist. The number before us is neatly printed, and filled with judicious selections. Though not personally acquainted with Mr. M., we wish him success in his new undertaking of publisher of a daily Newspaper.

SCENERY OF CHAGRES RIVER.—The following passage is from one of Bayard Taylor's letters to the N. Y. Tribune, describing a five days trip across the Isthmus:—

"There is nothing in the world comparable to those forests. No description that I have ever read conveys an idea of the splendid overplus of vegetable life within the tropics. The river, broad, and with a swift current of the sweetest water I ever drank, winds between walls of foliage that rise from its very surface. All the gorgeous growths of an eternal summer are so mingled in one impenetrable mass that the eye is bewildered. From the rank jungle of canes and gigantic lilies, and the thickest of strange shrubs that line the water, rise the trunks of the mango, the celba, the cocoa, the sycamore, and the superb palm. Plantains take root in the banks, hiding the soil with their leaves, shaken and split into immense plumes by the wind and rain. The zapote, with a fruit the size of a man's head, the gourd tree, and other vegetable wonders, attract the eye on all sides. Blossoms of crimson, purple and yellow of a form and magnitude unknown in the North are mingled with the leaves, and flocks of paroquets and brilliant butterflies circle through the air like blossoms blown away.

Sometimes a spike of scarlet flowers is thrust forth like the tongue of a serpent, from the heart of some convolvulus of unfolding leaves, and sometimes the creepers and parasites drop trails and streamers of fragrance from boughs that shoot half way across the river. Every turn of the stream only discloses another and more magnificent vista of leaf, bough and blossom. All outline of the landscape is lost under this deluge of vegetation. No trace of the soil is to be seen; low land and high land is the same; a mountain is but a higher swell of the mass of verdure, as of the ocean, you have a sense rather than a perception of beauty. The sharp, clear lines of our scenery at home are here wanting. What shape the land would be cleared you cannot tell. You gaze upon the scene before you with a never-sated delight, till your brain aches with the sensation, and you close your eyes, overwhelmed with the thought that all these wonders have been from the beginning, that year after year takes away no blossom that is not replaced, but the sublime mystery of growth and decay is renewed forever.

DEATH OF A MISER.—The New Orleans Picayune says that an old miser, a planter, died at Attakapa lately who was worth, in money, land, and negroes, a least \$200,000. He had his coffin made before his death of rough unhewn planks, in which were found after his death some two or three thousand dollars in gold. Secreted in the ceiling of the house was found \$45,000 in gold, and in an iron chest also a very large amount in gold and paper.

FUNERAL SOLEMNITIES AT NEW YORK.

The funeral in honor of the distinguished officers Maj. Gen. Worth, Col. Duncan and Maj. Gates, whose bodies were recently received in New York, was celebrated in that city Thursday. There was a numerous military and civic procession, the first consisting of the First Division of New York Militia, consisting of four Brigades and twelve Regiments, and the latter of a great number of public officers and citizens. An oration was delivered by Mr. John Van Buren. After the funeral solemnities, three volleys were fired by the military, and the bodies were deposited in the Governor's room, to be removed to their respective places of burial yesterday.

ROBBING BANKS.—About four o'clock yesterday morning some persons, having occasion to be near one of our city banks, discovered a light within, and supposing that something was wrong, immediately summoned a crowd of men, fully "armed to the teeth" with stones, iron hoops, sticks and the like, and quietly awaited outside to despatch "the robbers," when they appeared with their booty. After a short space of time—during which the valiants were shivering with cold, and waiting in breathless suspense for the order "to charge," the door of the bank slowly opened, and the teller issued forth with a pan full of ashes! He had risen early and repaired to the bank to make preparations for the business of the day, and had thus innocently caused the great excitement. The credit of the bank, however, still remains good. —*New Haven Journal.*

Our advertising columns give unmistakable evidence of the advent of the Fall business. Advertising has become the great propeller of business—an indispensable auxiliary to trade. This, our intelligent commercial and business men understand. They now advertise liberally. Let those who are skeptical of the benefits of advertising, try it, and they will soon realize its utility. As well might the tradesman who does not advertise his wares, and his place of business, hope for equal success with the man who does, as the stage-coach of a former day could attempt to compete, in point of speed, with the locomotive of the present day. —*N. O. Delta.*

CHARGE OF FRAUDING EMIGRANTS.—Andrew J. Roberts and George W. Ellis, have been arrested, in Boston charged with defrauding emigrants of their money, by selling them tickets for the west, which proved of no value beyond Albany and Troy. The accused have been admitted to bail in \$200 each, to appear on the 24th inst. for examination.

CHOLERA.—The cholera has again made its appearance on the Western rivers. A St. Louis date of the 15th, says: "The steamboat Constitution arrived this morning from New Orleans, with emigrants. She has 80 cases of cholera on board; seventeen had died before landing. The cholera has broken out at Vicksburg."

For some time past a system of purloining letters from the mail between Richmond and Murfreesboro', N. C., has been successfully practised. A few days since the mail was robbed of a letter containing \$200 in bills.

A large band of counterfeiters have been arrested in Cocke county, Tennessee, who have operated there and in the counties above and below, for years, upon a large and daring scale.

DIVISION OF LABOR IN MANUFACTURING BOOTS AND SHOES.—The chairman of the staple boot and shoe convention in New York, has issued a circular, from which the following is extracted. The new system, as we learn, has been tried with success in some towns in Massachusetts. It has just been introduced into the city of N. York.

"One great advantage of the process of manufacturing by teams, and which is adopted here, is, that entirely raw hands may in a short time be made comparatively efficient and skilful workmen. The soles of the shoes are cut by a single stroke of an instrument, by one set of operatives, the heel taps by another. The shoe is lasted, soles put on, the rans and welts put on, pegging done, buffed, pared and finished by other sets of operatives, making a complete and perfect division of labor. At one establishment in Massachusetts recently visited by the chairman, a boy, thirteen years of age, who went to the business in April last, was enabled and did earn in June from \$9 to \$12 a month at pegging shoes, averaging 25 pairs a day from the 1st to the 14th of the month. Another boy from N. Haven, but twelve years old, pegged 11 pairs morning and evening during five days of the week, and on Saturday 30 pairs, in payment for board and schooling, while he received extra compensation for 18 pairs as the surplus of his Saturday's production. Another boy about 17 years of age, pegged 35 pairs per day, making \$15 per month."

BRIGHTON MARKET, Thursday, Nov. 16th.
At market 1475 Beef Cattle, 1950 Stores, 7800 Sheep and Lambs and 2000 Swine.

PRICES.
Beef Cattle.—We quote to correspond with last week. Extra \$6 a 25; First quality \$5 50 a 75; second 4 75 a 5 25; third \$3 75 a 5 00.
Stores.—2 year old \$8 a \$14; 3 year old 14 a \$20.
Working Oxen.—Sales at \$60, 65, 72, 75, 85, and \$88.
Cows and Calves.—\$19, 22, 25, 30, 32, and 37.
Sheep.—Small lots at 1 33, 1 42, 1 58, 2 12, and 2 75.
Swine.—Prime hogs to peddle 34 for Sows and 44 for Barrows. Old hogs to slaughter 44; at Retail from 4 to 54.

JOB PRINTING.
Executed with neat and fashionable type, and on the most reasonable terms, at the MERCURY OFFICE.

Meteorological Diary, for Oct., 1849.

Thermom.		WIND		General Aspect OF THE Weather.			
OCTOBER.	Barom.	Thermom.	WIND				
	H.	F.					
1	48	56	28	NE	Rain	Rain	Rain
2	42	58	52	NW	Clear	Clear	Clear
3	46	60	39	NE	do	do	do
4	48	56	53	NE	Cloudy	Rain	Rain
5	47	60	52	NE	Cloudy	Rain	Cloudy
6	46	56	50	NE	Cloudy	Rain	Rain
7	45	56	44	NE	Rain	Rain	Cloudy
8	43	50	50	N	Cloudy	Cloudy	Cloudy
9	44	55	50	N	do	do	do
10	56	54	50	NE	Cloudy	Cloudy	Rain
11	47	55	50	SE NW	Rain	Cloudy	Clear
12	45	60	54	SW	Clear	Clear	Clear
13	42	58	50	NE	Clear	Cloudy	Cloudy
14	42	54	46	NE	Clear	Cloudy	Clear
15	34	55	53	NW SW	do	do	do
16	45	60	57	SW	do	do	do
17	50	60	54	SW	Cloudy	Cloudy	Cloudy
18	50	56	53	SE	Clear	Clear	Hazy
19	47	60	56	SW	Cloudy	Cloudy	Cloudy
20	48	56	50	SE	Cloudy	Cloudy	Cloudy
21	46	56	54	SW SW	Clear	Clear	Clear
22	53	50	54	SW SW	Cloudy	Cloudy	Rain
23	51	50	55	SW SW	Rain	Rain	Clear
24	50	60	44	NW SW	Clear	Clear	Clear
25	38	56	50	SW SW	Clear	Clear	Clear
26	38	56	50	SW	Clear	Clear	Clear
27	40	60	54	SW	Clear	Clear	Clear
28	47	60	50	SE	Cloudy	Cloudy	Cloudy
29	50	60	54	SE	Cloudy	Cloudy	Rain
30	48	58	48	SW SW	Cloudy	Clear	Clear
31	38	48	34	SW	Clear	Clear	Clear
Mean average of this Month.							50.74
Mean do of October last year.							52.68
Mean do of Oct. 1835, the coldest Oct. in 50 years.							48.19
Mean do of Oct. 1835, the warmest Oct. in 32 years.							57.62

A GOOD MEDICINE.
The Virtues of the Sarsaparilla Root are universally acknowledged, and for an extirpator of numerous complaints and purifier of the blood we know of no more valuable medicine than Dr. Roberts' Compound Sarsaparilla Pills. They are acknowledged by our ablest Physicians to be not only unexceptionable but efficacious in the highest degree, and their basis being the concentrated extract of the Sarsaparilla prepared in a superior manner, these Pills operate both as an alterative and mild cathartic, strengthening the digestive organs, and giving a tone and energy to the body possessed by no other medicine ever known. —*Hawley Register, N. Y.*
The above medicine is for sale in Newport R. I. by R. J. Taylor and C. G. Hazard.
Price 314 cents per box containing 50 Pills.
July 14.—6mi.

MARRIAGES.

In this town, on Wednesday evening last, by the Rev. Mr. Thayer, Mr. JOHN SPOONER to Miss SARAH ELIZABETH, only daughter of the late Mr. Richard C. Norman, all of this place.
In this town, on Sunday evening last, by the Rev. Mr. Jackson, Mr. HORATIO W. WOOD to Miss ELIZA THAYER, both of Middleborough, Mass.
In Framingham, Mass., Nov. 7th, Mr. CYRUS BROWN, of this town, to Miss MARTHA S. FISKE, of the former place.
At Dartmouth, Mr. BENJAMIN R. ALMY, of Providence, to Miss EMILY M., daughter of Benjamin Cummings, Esq., of West Dartmouth.
In Portsmouth, Nov. 8th, by the Rev. Mr. Paine, Mr. WILLIAM A. GRAY, of Somerset, Mass., to Miss RUTH HANNAH, daughter of Mr. Richmond Carr, of Portsmouth, N. H.
At Honolulu, on the 9th of August, by the Rev. E. M. Clark, Mr. HENRY L. SHELTON, of this town, to HANNAH W., eldest daughter of J. G. Munn, of Honolulu.

DEATHS.

In this town, on Tuesday morning, ELIZABETH CONDON, youngest child of Capt. William G. Chase, of Nantucket, aged 17 months.
In Providence, on the 9th inst. JAMES W. BAILEY, in the 34th year of his age; Friday morning, Mrs. PIERRE FREEMAN, wife of Mr. C. Freeman, aged 21 years; 11th, Mrs. FRANCIS F. WHITMORE, wife of Russel Whitmore, in the 30th year of her age; 9th, Mrs. PIERRE CLOUGH, wife of Mr. Freeman Clough, aged 21 years; Henry P. FRANKLIN, Esq., aged 72 years.
In San Francisco, Sept. 20, JOHN S. RICHARDSON, of New Bedford, son of the late Jacob Richardson, Jr., of this town; Mr. THOMAS WELSH, of this town, late of Ship Audley Clarke, of this port.

MERCURY MARINE LIST.

PORT OF NEWPORT.

ARRIVED.

SATURDAY, Nov. 11.
Sch'r Carrol, Kelley, fm Pawcatuck for Hartford.
Sloop James, Cook, fm Taunton for Hartford.
L. Pierce, Godfrey, fm do for do; Monitor, Davis, fm Fall River for New London.
SUNDAY, Nov. 12.
Brig Prince de Joinville, Gardner, fm Havana for New York; Nathan Hale, Crowell, fm Mobile.
Sch'r Sarah, Reynolds, fm Wickford, and el'd for New Orleans.
Sloops James L. Long, Jones, fm New York for Providence; Moses Edgely, Hull, fm do for do; Hard Scramble, Simmons, fm Somerset; Reply, Hubbard, fm Southampton.
TUESDAY, Nov. 13.
Sch'r Elmira, Rogers, Spellman, fm Alabama for Providence; John Tunis, Crane, fm Wareham for Norfolk.
WEDNESDAY, Nov. 14.
Sch'r Superior, Conley, fm Block Island for N. York; Ann Eliza, Jones, fm Providence for Virginia; Challenge, Corzenn, fm Providence for Philadelphia; Tiger, Perry, fm Newburyport for Albany; Rose-in-Bloom, Jarvis, fm Fall River for New York.
THURSDAY, Nov. 16.
Brigs Mariel, Staples, fm Providence for Savannah; E. Y. (Br) Knowlton, fm do for Parsboro'; N. S. Kenduskeag, Hooper, fm Bangor for Providence; John Balch, Melville, fm Bristol.
Sch'r's Linnet, Nickerson, fm Providence; Flying Arrow, Collier, fm Bangor.
Sloops Wm. Penn, Winslow, fm New Bedford; Rienzi, Durfee, fm Providence for New York; Grecian, Barlow, fm Wareham.
FRIDAY, Nov. 16.
Sch'r Barton, Munroe, fm Somerset for New York; Tortola, Ludwig, fm Bangor for Dighton.
Sloop Native, Wing, fm Dighton; Fanny Ellsler, Mathews, fm do for Yarmouth.

MARINE MEMORANDA.

At Havana 3d inst., brig Cardiff, Messer, disg; Random, Burdick, for Mobile.

Ship Margaret, Pales, (of this port), took three whales in the Japan Sea, and left in May for Behring's straits.

Arrived at San Francisco Sept. 1st, ship Audley Clark, 198 days from this port; 16th, bark Floyd, Mayberry, 220 days from Providence.

WOOLEN GOODS.—Broadcloths, Beavers, cloths, Pilot cloths, Kerseymeres; Country wool, all wool Flannels, with a great variety of other goods, for sale very cheap, by H. SESSIONS.

A PENNY SAVED IS A PENNY EARNED.

THE year of 1849 is now almost run out, and all persons who have the least idea of subscribing to the different Magazines, Newspapers &c., for the year 1850, will find it to their advantage to call at TILLEY'S and subscribe, thereby saving at least \$1.25 per year on the different magazines published. For proof, I furnish Goddard's, Graham's and Sartain's for \$2.25 per year in advance; the same books cost through the office \$3.54. Newspapers of all kinds in the same proportion. [Nov. 17.]

TOWN CLERK'S OFFICE, NEWPORT.

Newport, November 17, 1849.

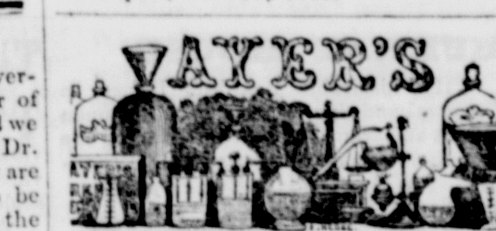
ALL PERSONS not registered, who are otherwise qualified, or who will be within a year qualified by age and residence, who intend to vote in 1850, in this town, on payment of registry and other taxes, or performance of Military duty, must register their names in the Town Clerk's office, on or before Saturday, the first day of December next.

The assessors of taxes for the town of Newport, will meet at the Town Clerk's office, in said town, within five days next after the first Monday in December next, and assess upon every person whose name is registered, as his registry tax, a tax of one dollar, or such sum as with his other taxes shall amount to one dollar, as the law directs. B. B. HOWLAND, Probate Clerk.

TILLEY'S No. 122 Thames street, is the only place in this little village for a variety of Cheap publications, Newspapers, &c., for proof of the above just drop in and you will find a large assortment, just received. [Nov. 17.]

SINGING SCHOOL.—The subscriber will open a school for instruction in the elementary principles of VOCAL MUSIC, in the vestry of the Spring str. ch. Church, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, November 21st. EDWARD LANDERS.

Newport, Nov. 17, 1849.



VAYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL.

For the Cure of COUGHS, COLDS, HOARSENESS, BRONCHITIS, CROUP, ASTHMA, WHOOPING-COUGH AND CONSUMPTION.

The uniform success which has attended the use of this preparation—its salutary effect—its power to relieve and cure affections of the Lungs, have gained for it a celebrity equalled by no other medicine. We offer it to the afflicted with entire confidence in its virtues, and the full belief that it will subdue and remove the most obstinate attacks of disease upon the Throat and Lungs. These results, as they become publicly known, very naturally attract the attention of medical men and philanthropists everywhere. What is their opinion of VAYER'S PECTORAL may be seen in the following:—

VALENTINE MOTT, M. D., Prof. Surgery Med. College, New York, says:—"It gives me pleasure to certify the value and efficacy of Vayer's CHERRY PECTORAL, which I consider peculiarly adapted to cure diseases of the Throat and Lungs."

THE RT. REV. LORD BISHOP FIELD writes in allusion to his friend, who was fast sinking under an affection of the Lungs:—"Try the CHERRY PECTORAL, and if any medicine can give you relief, with the blessing of God that will."

CHIEF JUSTICE EUSTIS, of Louisiana, writes:—"That a young daughter of his was cured of several severe attacks of Croup by the CHERRY PECTORAL."

ASTHMA AND BRONCHITIS.

The Canadian Journal of Medical Science states, "That Asthma and Bronchitis so prevalent in this inclement climate, has yielded with surprising rapidity to Vayer's CHERRY PECTORAL, and we cannot too strongly recommend this skillful preparation to the Profession and public generally."

Let the relieved sufferer speak for himself:—

HARTFORD, Jan. 26, 1847.

Dr. J. C. Ayer—Dear Sir:—Having been relieved from a painful and dangerous disease by your medicine, I feel prompted to send you this acknowledgment, and only in justice to you, but for the information of others in like affliction.

A slight cold upon the lungs, neglected at first, became so severe that spitting of blood, a violent cough and profuse night sweats followed and fastened upon me. I became emaciated, could not sleep, was distressed by my cough, and a pain through my chest, and in short, had all the alarming symptoms of quick consumption. No medicine seemed at all to reach my case, until I providentially tried your CHERRY PECTORAL, which soon relieved and now has cured me.

Yours with respect, E. A. STEWART.

ALBANY, N. Y., April 17, 1848.

Dr. Ayer, Lowell—Dear Sir:—I have for years been afflicted with Asthma in the worst form; so that I have been obliged to sleep in my chair for a larger part of the time, being unable to breathe on my bed. I had tried a great many medicines to no purpose, until my Physician prescribed, as an experiment, your CHERRY PECTORAL.

At first it seemed to make me worse, but in less than a week I began to experience the most gratifying relief from its use; and now, in four weeks the disease is entirely removed. I can sleep on my bed with comfort, and enjoy a state of health which I had never expected to enjoy.

GEORGE S. FARRANT.

PREPARED BY J. C. AYER, CHEMIST, LOWELL, MASS.

Sold in Newport by Dr. R. R. HAZARD and R. J. TAYLOR. [Sept. 29, 1849.]

Farm to Let.

That large and valuable Farm in Middletown, of which Sachuest Beach makes a part, belonging to the heirs of Nicholas Easton, dec., is offered to let from the 25th of March next. It has on it a large and first-rate barn recently built, two sheep houses and other buildings in good condition, and will have at least 400 loads of manure to be left by the present tenant, to begin farming operations. Apply to JOHN P. TOWNSEND.

Newport, Oct. 27, 1849.—tf.

EXCELSIOR FAMILY STARCH, cheaper and superior to any other. It produces a fine polish and renders the use of Starch Polish or Spumaceti unnecessary. For sale by R

J. G. GILBERT,
No. 215 Pearl Street,
NEW YORK.
—OFFERS FOR SALE—
Paper Hangings
—AND—
Floor Oil Cloths.

A large assortment of American, French and German Paper Hangings, with Borders to match, for sale in any quantity, at the lowest market rates. Merchants unable to visit the city of New York can depend upon their orders being filled at the lowest prices by sending description of style and quantities. Oil floor cloth cut to suit the purchaser.
New York, Aug. 31, 1849.

TO LET.

The **Newport Bank House**, with the exception of the two lower rooms, is to be let. Apply to **S. CAHOONE, Cashier**, Newport, Oct. 20, 1849.

TO LET

The valuable estate No. 148 Thames street. The store has been recently repaired and modernized, and as a business location is not surpassed by any in Newport. The tenement is roomy and convenient—there is a good cellar and well of water, and a large garden, containing some valuable fruit trees. For terms apply to
WILLIAM HUNTER

BLEACHED and Unbleached SHIRTINGS and SHIRTINGS, Crash Diapers, &c., just received by **JAMES H. HAMMETT**, August 18.

FOR SALE.

ONE-THIRD PART of the Sloop **ANNAPOLIS**, burthen 50 tons, sails fast, and is well adapted to the Lighterage business at Mobile, being staunch and strong, can also be sent to sea with little expense.

The vessel may be seen at the Long Wharf. For further particulars apply to
MARGARET D. BURDICK,
Administratrix on the estate of Daniel Burdick
Aug. 4, 1849.—tf.

Valuable Real Estate For Sale.

THE ESTATE on Thames street, long known as the residence of William Lee, dec., consisting of a lot of land 90 feet front and rear, and extending to the harbor, with a two story dwelling house, stable and other out buildings thereon, and is well supplied with well and rain water; together with a Spar Yard, having a Spar Shop 70 feet long, with ample dock and wharf room, and all the necessary fixtures for prosecuting the spar-making business, for which purpose it has been occupied for upwards of 100 years in the same family.
March 31.

FOR SALE.
A NEW two-story Stone House, situated on Spring street, about 1/4 of a mile south of the compact part of the town. It is a very commodious and well finished, has a patent Cooking Range; bathing room, force pumps for rain and well water, &c.; and commands a fine view of the town and harbor, and of the adjacent farms, with nothing to interrupt the prospect on either side. For further information apply to,
R. P. LEE,
At the **R. L. Union Bank**,
Newport, March 31—tf.

FOR SALE,

ALL the LAMP late belonging to Nathan Stanton, situated near the Wind Mills, containing about 25 acres. Those wishing to purchase will call at No. 10 Market square.
GILBERT STANTON, Assignees
Newport, April 7, 1849.—tf.

REMOVAL,

SIMON MOFFITT having removed his depot from **SHAWMUT STREET**, about 8 rods South east from his former location, keeps constantly a variety of Window Frames & Sashes, glazed and unglazed; Blinds and Doors, of various sizes. He also manufactures Lock Sashes, of a superior kind, for strength and durability.
If having fitted up his shop in first rate order, he is able to turn out large or small JOBS with neatness and dispatch, and at the most reasonable terms. All those in want of such work, are respectfully invited to call and see for themselves.
N. B.—Building and Repairing particularly attended to.
Newport, Oct. 1, 1848.—tf.

Farm For Sale,

THAT VALUABLE and pleasant FARM, about three miles from Newport on the West road leading to Bristol Ferry, in Middletown, containing about one hundred acres of first quality and highly cultivated tillage land, with two good dwelling-houses, out kitchen, wood house, milk room, ice house, carriage house and stable, crib, and several other small buildings. The whole Farm is walled in from 3 to 8 acre lots, with two orchards, a large garden, and about one acre of land on the west shore below the farm bought for the purpose of taking sea-weed and sand for the use of the Farm. For terms of payment, which will be liberal, apply to
STEPHEN T. NORTHAM,
in Newport.
Aug. 6, 1848.

SCHOOL BOOKS.

Such as are used in this town and vicinity, constantly for sale at
JAMES HAMMOND'S,
October 6, 1849.

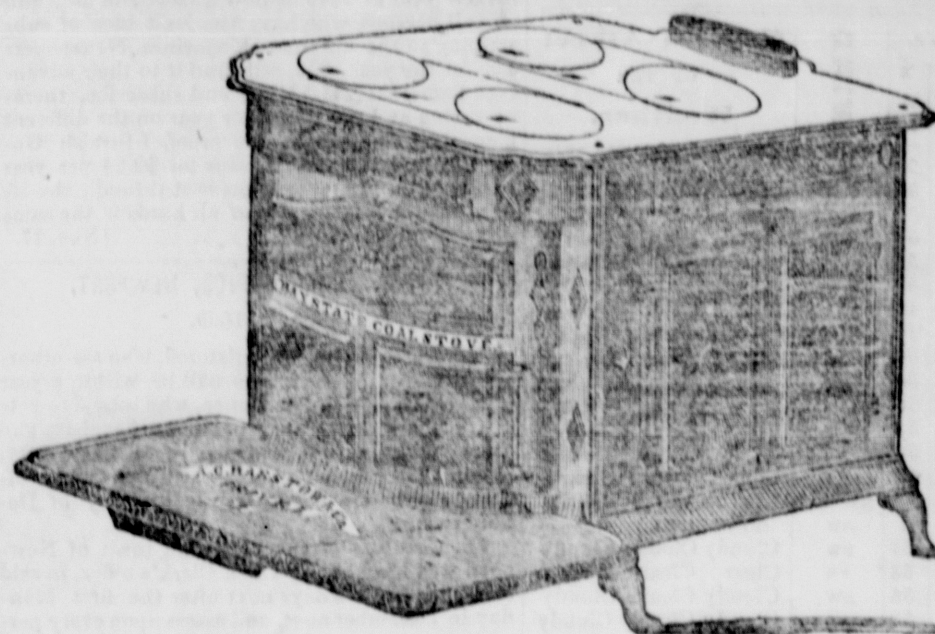
TO LET,

A HOUSE in Pelham street having a large kitchen, and two large cellars in the basement, and ten or eleven rooms on two floors including a spacious hall, with a yard, rain water cistern, &c. For further particulars and terms, apply to
DAVID MELVILL,
Frank Street.
Newport, March 3, 1849.—tf.

JUST RECEIVED and FOR SALE.

BACKGAMMON BOARDS, Checker Boards, Cones, Brushes, Penknives, &c. Dice, Dominoes, Chessmen, &c. All for sale cheap, at the Confectionary & Variety Store, by **STACY**, Frank Street.

PRESERVES, Jellys, and brandy fruits—all of superior quality, put up expressly for family use, are now offered for sale at a reduced price. Those in want are invited to call at the Confectionary and Variety Store, corner of Thames and Frank Streets.

THE BAY-STATE COAL STOVE.

THE SUBSCRIBER having received a large assortment of Cooking Stoves would call the attention of his friends and the public generally to call and examine the following:—
The Bay-State Coal Stove was patented in 1849, and is arranged for a perfect Coal Stove. It has been pronounced by competent judges, the most beautiful and perfect in its appearance of any Cook Stove in the market. Notice its general beauty—superior castings, both in respect to weight and finish, and the care and skill with which they are mounted.
The May Flower, for Wood or Coal, a new pattern. **The Perfect Union Stove**. The air-tight **Republic**. **The National Air-Tight**. **The Quincy Air-Tight**. **Fey's Eureka** circulating hot air Cooking Stoves, and a good assortment of other Cooking Stoves. Also, a good assortment of Parlor Stoves for sale low.
He would also call the attention of the public to a new and beautiful Portable Grate. **Coggeshall & Bliss's Ranges**, and **Beck's Ranges** constantly on hand.
The subscriber will set Culver's, Chilson's, and Foss's Hot Air Furnaces, and warrant them to give good satisfaction. Persons wishing to heat their houses with a Furnace I would invite them to call and see the **Hessburg Hot-Air Furnace**, now in full operation at the store of the subscriber.
Newport, October 27, 1849.—tf.

MURRAY HOUSE.

This desirable Boarding House, so central and airy, will be continued open for permanent and transient boarders, during the year, and a share of patronage is respectfully solicited.
WM. B. WILSON, Proprietor.
Newport, Sept. 15, 1848.—tf.

NEW FANCY GOODS
—AT THE—
PARK SALOON.

JUST RECEIVED for Summer trade. Also, splendid assortment of TOYS, rich and new cheaper than ever.
H. H. YOUNG.

FULL SUPPLY of WOOLEN STOCKING YARN, all colours and sizes, just received at **JAMES H. HAMMETT'S**.
Newport, Sept. 4, 1849.

COMMISSIONER'S AND ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

The subscribers having been appointed by the Court of Probate of the town of Middletown, Commissioners to receive and examine the claims against the estate of
WILLIAM COGGESHALL,
late of Middletown, Yeoman, dec., represented insolvent, hereby give public notice that 6 months from this date, are allowed the creditors of said estate to present and prove their respective claims and we will meet at the house of Ruth Coggeshall in Middletown, for said purpose, on Saturday next preceding the third Monday of March next at 1 o'clock in the afternoon.
GIDEON PECKHAM,
BENJAMIN ALLEN, Comm'rs.
JOSHUA COGGESHALL, Admin'rs.
All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to
RUTH COGGESHALL, Administratrix.
Middletown, Sept. 17, 1849.

Coal Yard

The subscriber respectfully informs the public that he has taken the Coal Yard and wharf recently occupied by Charles Devens, Jr., and shall be happy to supply the old customers of Mr. Devens, as well as the public generally, with the best kind of Coal.
WM. G. PECKHAM.
Newport, May 11, 1849.—tf.

For Sale or To Let.

The pleasant House in Broad street, belonging to the estate of the late Richard K. Randolph, Esq., it contains 12 finished rooms, has a good well of water, cisterns, wood house, garden &c. The rent is \$130. Apply to
MISS YEOMANS, in Broad street.
June 28, 1849.

FOR SALE

ON reasonable terms, about 20 acres of excellent LAND, situated near the wind-mills. Said land is a beautiful situation for building, and has two never failing springs of water. For further information apply to
FELIX PECKHAM,
No. 37 Broad street.
Sept. 1.]

CHEAP COUNTERPANES, for sale by **JAMES H. HAMMETT**.
Newport, Sept. 8, 1849.

Executor's Notice.

AMES PARCE, having been appointed Executor of the last Will and Testament of **GODFREY PEARCE**, late of Little Compton, dec., and given bond as the Law directs, all persons having claims against said estate, are requested to present them for settlement, and all indebted to make immediate payment to him.
Little Compton, Sept. 10, 1849.

KNIT HOSIERY—A large supply of Woollen and Cotton Knit Hosiery, for sale by
H. SESSONS.
Aug. 4, 1849.]

The subscribers have concentrated their business, and formed a Co-partnership this day under the name and firm of

NEWTON BROTHERS,

and will continue their former business on a more extensive plan at No. 186 & 188 Thames street, corner of Pelham, and respectfully solicit a continuance of patronage.
EDWARD F. NEWTON,
JAMES R. NEWTON,
WILLIAM NEWTON.
June 28, 1849.

In consequence of the above arrangement, it is all important that all debts due us previous to the 1st of January should be settled immediately.
E. F. & J. R. NEWTON,
WILLIAM NEWTON.

The undersigned having associated himself with his Brothers, as above, takes this method of tendering his thanks to his customers for the very liberal patronage that has ever been extended to him, and will be much gratified for a continuance of the same at the lower store, where every inducement will be made to gratify their wishes.
WILLIAM NEWTON.
Newport, June 28, 1849.

The Boston Almanac, 1850.

This popular Annual, beautifully embellished, bound in cloth, and gilt, surpassing any previous number in the elegance of its style, and the value of its contents, will be published about the middle of November, it will contain—

A NEW RAILROAD and TELEGRAPH MAP OF NEW ENGLAND, and the greater part of the State of New York. Over sixty Railroads are exhibited, and all the important places on the routes. It is finely engraved on steel, and is alone worth the price of the whole work. Calendar and Memoranda Pages embellished with VIGNETTES of the TWELVE PRESIDENTS of the UNITED STATES, with brief Statistical Sketches imparting new information. A complete CITY RECORD, being a systematic compilation of the various Departments of Government, Recent Laws, Finance, PUBLIC IMPROVEMENTS, including the WATER WORKS, (with fine engravings,) a BUSINESS DIRECTORY of Boston, tables of Streets, Wharves, Halls, Buildings, Offices, Societies, Railroads, Telegraphs, Expresses, Omnibuses, Mails and Postages to all parts of the world, Rates of Wharfage, Weather Tables, Local Events, &c. State Government, Probate Courts, and Commissioners of Insolvency in Massachusetts, U.S. Government—with numbers of Congress politically designated, General Events, during the past year of tumult and change; and many other useful Statistics.

This Almanac has 220 closely printed pages, and contains more than an ordinary 8vo. of 300 pages, which would sell for two or three dollars. For the Almanac, the price is only TWENTY-FIVE CENTS, with a liberal discount at wholesale. It is retailed at all the Stores in New England, and the cities of the South and West. The work will in future be conducted by the undersigned, agreeably to arrangement with the late S. N. DICKINSON, its former proprietor. Orders sent immediately to Messrs. B. B. MUSSEY & CO., 29 Cornhill, or to Mr. THOMAS GROOM, 82 State street, Publishers, will be early answered. **COOLIDGE & WILEY.**
Nov. 3.

CERTIFICATES AND TESTIMONIALS.

Of the most Undoubted Character, From all parts of the Country could be given, sufficient to fill every column in this paper! An EXTRAORDINARY CASE, which conclusively proves that "Truth is stranger than Fiction." CURE OF RHEUMATISM, BRONCHITIS AND DYSPYPSIA. Rev. Dr. Landis, a Clergyman of New Jersey, of distinguished attainments and exalted reputation. New York, July 18, 1848.

TO LET.

And possession given immediately. A DWELLING HOUSE, containing Rooms, situated near the **Bellevue House** together with a large garden. For terms, apply to
PETER F. REMINGTON.
Newport, Sept. 29, 1849.—tf.

T. B. WOOD, M.D.

BOTANIC PHYSICIAN.
Office No. 192—Residence 108 Thames St.

PICTOU COAL,

FOR BLACKSMITH'S use, for sale on Devens' Wharf, by
C. DEVENS, JR.
Newport, Aug. 18—tf.

Merchants Bank.

At the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Merchants' Bank on Monday the 21st inst, the following persons were elected Directors for the year ensuing, viz:—
Edward W. Lawton, Isaac Gould, John V. Hammett, Richard Swan, Silas H. Cottrell, John Stevens, John P. Ruggles.
At a meeting of the Directors on the same day, Isaac Gould was re-appointed President.
C. D. HAMMETT, Cashier.
Newport, Oct. 6, 1849.

FOR SALE.

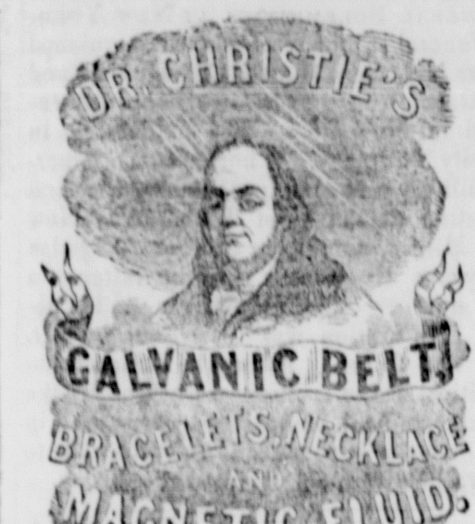
ONE of Anthony & Emerson's Patent Double Acting Rotary CHURNS, large size. Apply at THIS OFFICE.

I bought my BOOTS,

SHOES AND RUBBERS, —AT—
NORMAN'S,
No. 17 THAMES ST., CORNER of MARKET SQUARE

**TO LET,**

That well known estate in Broad street, near the State House, formerly occupied by Mr. Joseph Fish, as a Boarding House. It contains 20 Rooms, with a Cook House, and every necessary convenience. The House is in good repair, and its location will be found very convenient for travellers or persons having business with the Courts or the General Assembly. It will be leased in two tenements if wanted. For further particulars and terms apply to
JOSEPH ANTHONY.
Newport, Oct. 27, 1849.



For the Removal and Permanent Cure of all NERVOUS DISEASES, And of those complaints which are caused by an impaired, weakened or unhealthy condition of the NERVOUS SYSTEM.

This beautiful and convenient application of the mysterious powers of GALVANISM and MAGNETISM, has been pronounced by distinguished physicians, both in Europe and the United States, to be the most valuable medicinal discovery of the age.

Dr. CHRISTIE'S GALVANIC BELT and MAGNETIC FLUID, is used with the most perfect and certain success in all cases of

GENERAL DEBILITY.

Strengthening the weakened body, giving tone to the various organs, and invigorating the entire system. Also in FISTULA, BRUISES, RHEUMATISM, ACUTE and CHRONIC GOUT, EPILEPSY, LUMBAGO, DEAFNESS, NERVOUS TUBERCULOSIS, PALPITATION OF THE HEART, ASTHMA, NEURALGIA, PAINS IN THE SIDE AND CHEST, LIVER COMPLAINT, SPINAL COMPLAINT, and CURVATURE OF THE SPINE, HIP COMPLAINT, DYSPEPSIA, and all the NERVOUS AFFECTIONS OF THE NERVOUS SYSTEM, which complaints arise from all simple causes—namely,

A Derangement of the Nervous System. A NERVOUS COMPLAINT, Drugs and Medicines increase the disease, and they weaken the vital energy of the already prostrated system; while under the strengthening life giving, vitalizing influence of Galvanism, as applied by this beautiful and wonderful discovery, the exhausted patient, and weakened sufferer is restored to former health, strength, elasticity and vigor.

The great peculiarity and excellence of Dr. Christie's Galvanic Curatives, consists in the fact that they arrest and cure disease by natural means, in place of the usual mode of drug giving, which increases the disease, and exhausts Nature's recuperative power.

They strengthen the whole system, equalize the circulation of the blood, promote the secretions, and give tone to the system, and thus restore the patient to health. Since their introduction in the United States, only three years since more than

60,000 Persons

have been cured of various diseases, and many who were in the last stages of the disease, and were considered incurable, have been cured.

ENTIRELY AND PERMANENTLY CURED.

When all hope of relief had been given up, and every thing else had been tried in vain. To illustrate the use of the GALVANIC BELT, suppose the case of a person afflicted with that base of civilization, DYSPEPSIA, or any other chronic or nervous disorder. In ordinary cases, the patient is kept in a low state, and with injured faculties, and the disease is aggravated by the use of medicine, which keeps up a continuous morbid circulation through the system. Thus the most severe cases of DYSPEPSIA, or FERTILITY, CURABLE IN FEW DAYS, IS OFTEN AMPLY SUFFICIENT TO ERADICATE THE DISEASE OF YEARS.

It is a short period the insensible perspiration will act on the positive element of the Belt, thereby causing a galvanic circulation which will pass on to the negative, and thence back again, to the positive, thus keeping up a continuous galvanic circulation through the system. Thus the most severe cases of DYSPEPSIA, or FERTILITY, CURABLE IN FEW DAYS, IS OFTEN AMPLY SUFFICIENT TO ERADICATE THE DISEASE OF YEARS.

CERTIFICATES AND TESTIMONIALS.

Of the most Undoubted Character, From all parts of the Country could be given, sufficient to fill every column in this paper!

AN EXTRAORDINARY CASE,

which conclusively proves that "Truth is stranger than Fiction." CURE OF RHEUMATISM, BRONCHITIS AND DYSPYPSIA.

Rev. Dr. Landis, a Clergyman of New Jersey, of distinguished attainments and exalted reputation. New York, July 18, 1848.

Dr. A. H. Christie, Dear Sir: You know to what me what has been the result in my own case, of the application of the GALVANIC BELT and NECKLACE.

My reply is as follows:—

For about two years I have been suffering from Dyspepsia. Every year the symptoms became worse, nor could I obtain permanent relief from any course of medical treatment whatever. About fourteen years since, in consequence of frequent exposure to the weather, in the discharge of my pastoral duties, I became subject to a severe chronic Rheumatism, which for year after year, caused me insupportable anguish. For years in the winter of '40 and '41, in consequence of preaching a great deal in my own and various other churches in this region, I was attacked by the Rheumatism, which became so violent, and so obstinate, that I was unable to perform my pastoral duties. My nervous system was now thoroughly prostrated, and as my Rheumatism became worse, so also did my Dyspepsia, and Rheumatism, and the result was, that these disorders were connected with each other through the medium of the Nervous System. In the whole phrenology there seemed to be no remedial agent, which could reach and regulate my Nervous System, every thing that I had tried for this purpose had completely failed. At last I was led by my friends to examine your claims, and though with no very sanguine feelings of their efficiency, I determined to try the effect of the application of the GALVANIC BELT and NECKLACE, with the MAGNETIC FLUID. This was in June, 1848. To my great astonishment, in two days my Dyspepsia had gone in, and in a few days I was enabled to resume my pastoral labors. Now, I can only say, that I feel that I am indebted to you for the recovery of my health, and for the restoration of my nervous system. I have recommended the BELT and FLUID to many of my friends, and have seen the most successful results. They have tried them, with happy results, I believe, in every case.

I am, dear sir, very respectfully yours,

ROBERT W. LANDIS.

DR. CHRISTIE'S GALVANIC NECKLACE

Is used for all complaints affecting the Throat or Head, such as Bronchitis, Inflammation of the Throat, Nervous and Sick Headache, Dizziness of the Head, Neuralgia in the Face, Bruising or Swelling of the Larynx, &c., which is generally Nervous, and that distressed condition called Tie Dolorous.

Palsy and Paralysis.

All physicians acknowledge that those terrible diseases are caused by a deficiency of Nervous Energy in the affected limbs. Dr. Christie's Galvanic Articles will supply this deficient power, and a complete and entire cure is effected.

1000 Cases of Palsy and Paralysis

have been reported to Dr. Christie and his Agents within the last two years, which have been entirely restored. Dr. Cap. Andrew J. F. Tones of Brooklyn, N. Y., had not been able to walk a step for four years, and was as helpless as he had to be for four years. The most celebrated physician in New York, Dr. J. C. Watson, commenced wearing the GALVANIC BELT, NECKLACE, and BRACELETS, he walked across the room, and in three weeks he had perfectly recovered his health. Captain Tones is seventy years of age.

Severe Deafness Cured.

The following is an extract from a letter lately received from a distinguished physician in the State of Virginia:—
"A H. CHRISTIE, M. D.—Dear Sir: One of my patients, unknown to me, obtained your Galvanic Belt and Necklance, with the Magnetic Fluid, for a serious affection of Deafness. The case was that of a lady whose Nervous system was much disordered, and her general health poor. Much was done previously to the application of the Belt, but with very little success, and I feel it only right to tell you, that since she commenced wearing the Belt and using the Fluid, but a few weeks ago, she has ENTIRELY RECOVERED HER HEARING, and her general health is better than for several years."
Every case of Deafness, if it be Nervous, as it generally is, can be cured by this wonderful remedy.

DR. CHRISTIE'S GALVANIC BRACELETS

Are found of vast service in cases of Convulsions or Fits, Spasmodic Complaints, and general Nervous Affections of the Head and upper extremities. Also in Palsy and Paralysis, and all diseases caused by a deficiency of power of Nervous Energy in the limbs or other organs of the body.

For sale in Newport, by

R. R. HAZARD.
Oct. 13.]

NEW BOOKS, FOR SALE OR CIRCULATION AT JAMES HAMMOND'S.

4808 Retribution; or the tale of Shadows—a tale of Passion, by Emma D. E. Nevitt Southworth 1
4809 Ellen Percy or Discipline, Miss Brunton 1
4810 My Sister Minnie, by the author of the "Poor Cousin" 1
4821 A second visit to the United States of N. America, by Sir Charles Lyell, 4
4822 A book of the Hudson, collected from the various works of Didrich Knickerbocker, edited by Godfrey Crayon, 1
4811 Feats on the Fiord, a tale of Norway, by Harriet Martineau, 1
4812 Ada and Elline, or the two nieces, by Mrs. Grey, 1
4813 Fortunes of women by the author of "First Love," 1
4805 Hume's History of England new edition 2d, and 3d volume 2
4804 History of Pendergast, his fortunes and misfortunes, his friends and his greatest enemy, 3d part Thackeray 1
4814 Evenings at Woodlawn, by Mrs. Ellett, 1
4823 Little Savage, by Maryatt 2
4824 Puritan and his daughter, by Paulding, 1
4825 The Parent's assistant or stories for Children, by Maria Edgeworth, 1
4815 Maternal Love, by the author of "Fortunes of Women" 1
4816 Rockingham, or the younger brother—an admirable romance of real life. 1
4817 The Monuments of Egypt with notes of a voyage up the Nile, by Francis L. Hawks, D. D. L. D. 1
4818 French Revolution, History of the French Revolution by A. D. Lamartine 2
4827 Robinson Crusoe's Farmyard, designed to accompany the Game of Natural History for Children. 1
November 3,

Court of Probate, Newport, holden Nov. 5, 1849.

THE heirs at Law of **SYLVANUS STANFORD**, formerly of the city of New York, but late of Newport, dec., intestate, are notified to appear at a Court of Probate of the town of Newport, to be holden at the Town Hall in Newport, on the first Monday in December next, the 3d day of said month, at 9 o'clock, A. M., to prove their right to distributive Shares of the personal estate of said Sylvanus Stanford, and that notice be given thereof by advertisement for 3 successive weeks, in the **Newport Mercury**, that those persons interested may appear at said time and place and be heard.
B. B. HOWLAND, Probate Clerk.

Coal.—RED ASH COAL, for sale by **GEO. BOWEN & CO.**

GUARDIAN'S NOTICE.

The subscriber having been appointed by the Court of Probate of the town of Portsmouth, guardian of the persons and estates of Charles D. Baker and Daniel Baker, minors, and children of David Baker, late of said Portsmouth, dec., and having qualified himself according to law, requests all persons having claims against said minors, to present the same to him within six months from the date hereof, and all persons indebted to them to pay the same to him without delay.
SAMUEL CLARKE, Guardian.
Oct. 27, 1849.

STRAW BONNETS.

Just received all the NEW STYLES of BONNETS, now worn in White and Colored Straws, at
261 Thames street,
by **A. SHERMAN.**

Building Lots for Sale.

2 VALUABLE LOTS situated on Lee street about 1/4 of a mile, south of the compact part of the town. One containing 80 feet front, and 75 feet rear, the other 50 feet front, and over 160 feet rear. This land will be sold low, if applied for soon, and terms of payment made easy. For particulars, apply to
WM. LEE BARBER,
Oct. 6, 1849.]
At the **Mercery Office.**

NEW GOODS.

—A large supply of—

NEW FALL GOODS,

Are received at
JAMES HAMMOND'S.
Oct. 6, 1849.

FOR SALE.

A modern built, two story new House situated in John street, containing ten rooms and attic; lot 87 by 85 feet. If this estate is not disposed of at private sale before, it will be sold at Auction, Sept. 1st. For particulars enquire of **S. A. PARKER, Real Estate and Stock Broker.**
[Aug. 18.]

COTTON WARPS.—Indigo blue, and brown

Cotton Warps, of good quality, for sale by
R. SESSONS.
Sept. 15.]

NEW FALL GOODS.

Rich Dress Silks,

REBONS,

SILK CASHMERES,

Rich Housseline de Laine,

GLOVES,

PRINTS,

LONG and SQUARE SHAWLS,

Cashmere Mantles,

And other reasonable goods, now opening.
F. LAWTON & BROTHERS.

TO LET,

and possession given immediately.

THE DWELLING HOUSE